The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII....NO. 6620. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Rearrangement of the Committees of the Senate.

Democrats and "Liberals" Dividing the Back Seats.

Nomination of Governor Orr as Minister to Russia.

Public Printing versus Private Printing of Public Documents.

The Steam Sloops-of-War Bill Passed in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Republican Senate caucus met today after the adjournment of the Senate, and agreed to the report of the Committee appointed to revise the committees, substantially as given in these dispatches of last night. The Democrats of the Senate had a conference today, and invited the "Liberals" to be present. All those who were in the city attended except Mr. Sumner, who is now independent of caucuses on either side; and Mr. West, of Louisiana, who is anxious to return to the regular Republican fold. It is reported that the very first event was a squabble between the Democrats and their allies. The Republicans had left but one vacancy, as is usual, on the four leading committees—on the Judiciary, Finance, Foreign Relations, and Privileges and Elections. The Democrats declined to withdraw such men as Thurman, Casserly, and Bayard, to accommodate the "Liberal" element; this the dignity of the Democratic Party would not allow, but after much talk it was agreed to compromise the matter by withdrawing Mr. Casserly from the Foreign Relations, and permitting Mr. Schurz to remain. Mr. Trumbull goes on the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and Mr. Fenton on Retrenchment and Investigation. The Democrats will have two of the non-political Committees—those on Engrossed Bills, Mr. Casserly Chairman, and Private Land Claims, Mr. Thurman Chairman.

It is reported that the President has half seriously said, referring to the action of the House in refusing to excuse Gen. Banks from service on the Foreign Affairs Committee, that it simplified very much his difficulty in interpreting the sentiment of Congress on the subject of reconciliation, and that taking the three Liberal Chairmen as fair exponents of the views of the Republican majority, it would be far easier now than heretofore to acknowledge the will of the people as the law of the land.

NOMINATIONS—GOV. ORR, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President sent to the Senate today several hundred nominations which have been gazetted during the recess. There were a few new ones, the most notable of which is Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, as Minister to Russia. This is regarded as a very conspicuous and significant fact. Mr. Orr will be well remembered as the Speaker of the House in the Thirty-fifth Congress, for his later connection, as Senator, with the Confederate Congress, and for his earnest and hearty acceptance of the restored Union. The nomination is also a significant rebuke to the factions among professed Republicans in that State.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Judge Poland has called a meeting of the select Committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier scandal, for to-morrow. Gen. Banks is expected back from New-York in the morning. Judge Black has been around a great deal within the past few days, but, so far as can be learned, he is a great deal more concerned about Chorpenning than Credit Mobilier. His reported difference with Mr. Dawes turns out to be a very mild affair after all.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSORS.

Hon. William Orton, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Supervisor Lucien Hawley, of New-York; Supervisor Simmons, of New-England, and Secretary Boutwell, were again before the Ways and Means Committee this morning in behalf of the bill to abolish the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Mr. Orton made a very clear and concise statement of his views on the subject, and his reasons are abundantly fortified by his official experience in the service.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The cost of public printing is not chargeable altogether to the book-making ordered by Congress. A large proportion of the total expense of the Government printing office is the cost of blanks of all kinds, and blank books, for use in executive work of all kinds. There are account books for the departments here, and for the post-offices, land offices, pension offices, revenue offices, custom-houses, and so on, throughout the country, in vast numbers and varieties and bulk. They are necessary to all the routine business of the Government, and are made with greater promptness, in a more satisfactory manner, and more economically at the public printing office than they could be by private houses. There have been reforms of various kinds introduced in this branch of the business, and the Secretary of the Treasury stated before the Appropriations Committee that formerly the printing of the blanks for the New-York Custom-house cost more than the similar work now costs for all the Custom houses in the country. The printing of the census reports accounts for much of the increase in the cost of public printing this year.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Mr. Sumner, in the Senate today, asked to be excused from serving on any of its Committees at this session. He said he made this request in obedience to the advice of his physician, but he made it with great regret and reluctance.

ARKANSAS.

Mr. Rice is very anxious to get some information as to the reason why troops are ordered to Arkansas, if any have been ordered there. Today he tried again to get his resolution, calling for information, taken up, but the Senate refused to consider it. Mr. Rice offers two reasons for asking the information. One is that he thinks it would quiet the feeling in Arkansas if the President should say officially, what he said to him privately, that if troops were sent it would only be to preserve peace and order and enforce the laws. The second is that he desires to offer another and important resolution based on the information he expects to obtain when his first resolution is passed, but the blandishments of these plausible arguments were resisted, and his motion, for the day at least, failed.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BILL.

The Naval Steam-sloop bill passed the House in a somewhat emasculated shape this afternoon, after a long discussion as to the relative merits of construction in private and Government yards. The bill as it passed provides for only six vessels, three to be built in private and three in the navy-yards. But by Gen. Garfield's amendment, work upon the same is not to be begun until the estimates are submitted and appropriations made by Congress, and by Randall's amendment, estimates cannot be made until plans are invited from experts and a selection therefrom made by the Department. The Senate will probably modify these features, as they practically defeat the object of the bill.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city is Col. John W. Foster, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, who is at the Ebbitt House. Col. Foster's unparalleled labors and success in the late campaign are fully recognized here, and cause him to be heartily welcomed by the Republicans.

President Grant and daughter, Secretaries Boutwell, Robeson, and Postmaster-General Creswell, with Senators Sherman and Patterson, Mr. Dawes and Mr. Roberts, and others of the House, were present at Prof. Tyndall's second lecture to-night.

RIVERS, HARBORS, AND CANALS.

The House Committee on Commerce this morning appointed the usual subcommittee on river and harbor improvements, composed of the following members: Messrs. Sawyer, Conger, Sheldon, and Holman. A subcommittee was also appointed on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Ward Hunt, of New-York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Justice Nelson, resigned.

J. L. Orr, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

B. F. Gill, of Iowa, to be Pension Agent at Des Moines, Iowa.

Also a large number of nominations of various civil and military officers appointed during the recess, of which the following are the most important: S. F. Phillips, to be Solicitor-General, vice Bristow; G. W. Fairman, Postmaster of Philadelphia, vice Bingham; Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New-York; Brig.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, to be Major-General; H. Knowles, to be Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory.

United States District Attorneys—A. J. Templer, for the Western District of Arkansas; N. Tausler, for the Western District of Indiana; Wm. Patrick, for the Eastern District of Missouri; H. H. Wells, Jr., for Eastern Virginia; Wm. Pound, for Dakota Territory.

United States Marshals—W. A. S. Button, for Western Arkansas; E. B. Rawson, for Southern Florida; J. H. Burdick, for Dakota Territory.

FUNDING THE LOANS.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee on Ways and Means, today, and informed them that, unless the House took action in expressing disapproval of his funding operations under the late Syndicate, he would proceed in a like manner to negotiate the remainder of the loans.

A TERRITORIAL LIQUOR BILL.

The bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pomeroy today, in response to a movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia and the Territories, inaugurated by the National Temperance Society, of which Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York, is President, and indorsed by other temperance organizations in various parts of the country, provides

First—That no person shall be allowed to manufacture, import, sell, exchange, barter, give, or dispose of any intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage in the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia.

Second—That regularly-licensed druggists may sell liquor for medicinal and scientific purposes and the mechanic arts only, provided they label and mark the article containing the liquor distinctly as other poisons and medicines are marked, and keep a book of registry showing the name of person to whom delivered, the quantity, date of sale, and on whose order or prescription the sale was made, and such registry to be submitted as required, to the inspection of the Board of Police in the District, or before any Court in a trial at law; and third, that any licensed druggists or other persons violating the provisions of the act shall be subject to a fine of not less than $500, and to imprisonment for three months; and in default of payment of the fine, to three months additional imprisonment, and be also liable for all damages accruing from the sale or other illegal disposition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

This bill is less stringent, but partly the counterpart of the law of 1834, now in force relative to intoxicating liquors in the Territories; but is applicable only to the traffic with Indians.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE BAR.

In the Criminal Court today the case of Schaible, restaurant-keeper, charged with violating the District law prohibiting discrimination against colored persons in serving liquors or refreshments, was tried and dismissed on the ground of informality in the information. Another case of a similar character was abandoned by the prosecution on the ground that liquor had been furnished to complainants, although at higher prices than were usually charged white people.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Train "Telescoped" in Pennsylvania—Five Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

MIFFLIN, Penn., Dec. 5.—A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about fifty miles west of Harrisburg, this evening. The second section of the Cincinnati express, bound East, ran into the rear of the first section and telescoped two Pullman cars. The bodies of five passengers have been removed from the *débris*, the names of whom are as follows: Matthew Knowles, and J. W. Bacon, both of Chicago; and W. W. Dantz, wife and child, of Green Lake, Wis. Five persons were injured, none seriously. Every person on the second train escaped uninjured.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

Atrocities by the Modocs in Oregon—A Woman Defends Her House Three Hours and is Rescued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Eleven men have been killed by the Modoc Indians thus far. Their names are William Bratherton, N. K. Bratherton, Rufus Bratherton, William Baddy, William Baddy, Jr., Richard Baddy, E. Erasmus, Robert Alexander, John Lopez Collins, and Henry Miller. This list does not include those killed in battle. Mrs. Bratherton defended her house for three hours. The Indians fled, and she was rescued the next day by the soldiers. The troops are on their way to exterminate the savages.

WINTER AT THE STRAITS.

Effect of the Late Severe Weather on the Shipping—Ice in Lake Erie.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—The *Tribune* has a special from Marquette which reports the return to that port of the steamer China, with 400 men from the Sault St. Marie.

The barges Jupiter and Saturn, and the schooners W. O. Brown and C. C. Griswold were lost on Lake Superior, with probably all on board. The schooner Middlesex was lost, but the crew were saved. The Sault River is closed, and many propellers and vessels are frozen in.

The weather here today is very mild. A number of steamers which had left for Buffalo are reported as making good progress through the ice in Lake Erie. Two steamers left for Alpena last night.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Adjournment of the Amendment Commission Until the 8th of January.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Commission to amend the Constitution has adjourned until the 8th of January. No important business was done today.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Decree in the Suit Against the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5.—In the case of Swazey and others against the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Public Treasurer, a decree was made today by the United States Circuit Court, ordering the distribution of $256,500, now in the hands of the receiver, to the holders of North Carolina bonds issued to the North Carolina Railroad Company, being eighty per cent. of the coupons due upon these bonds, proved before the Committee appointed by the Court.

Desperate Fight—Gen. Leslie Coombs Shoots a Desperado.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—It is reported that on Tuesday night, at Williamstown, Grant County, Ky., Gen. Leslie Coombs shot through the head and killed a desperado named George Merrell, but not before he had got a pistol ball in his own thigh.

Texas, California, and New-Mexico Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 5.—The stockholders of the Texas and California Railroad held a meeting today, but nothing of importance was done. A letter was read from Gen. G. W. Dodge, Chief Engineer, showing rapid progression in the work of pushing the road to completion.

Philadelphians interested in the proposed new railroad in Mexico have subscribed large sums of money, some as high as $50,000. The road, it is said, will run from Mexico to the Rio Grande, a distance of 500 miles, and will connect with the road from the Rio Grande to Denver, which is 800 more miles. It is to be three feet gauge.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

History of the Legislative Difficulty in Alabama.

An Unblushing Kuklux Plot to Take Possession of the State Government—Why the Republican Legislators Met in the United States Court-House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A delegation appointed by Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, under joint resolution of both Houses of the Legislature of that State in session in the Court-house, arrived here this evening to consult with the President in reference to Alabama politics. The delegation is composed of ex-Gov. William H. Smith, ex-Auditor R. M. Reynolds, and ex-Congressman B. W. Norris. The delegation makes the following statement concerning the legislative complication in that State: The trouble arises out of the late election, and is owing to a desire of the old rebel element to secure control of the State Government. By the count of the then Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, the majority for Grant and Wilson was over 10,000. The Legislature of Alabama lawfully consists of 100 members of the Lower House, and thirty-three Senators. The actual lawful number of Democrats in the Legislature is forty-seven in the House and sixteen in the Senate. A change in eight members is sufficient to give the Legislature an entirely different political complexion. This change was effected by giving unlawful certificates to three members and one Senator from Barbour County, and to three members and one Senator from Marengo County, it is a palpable, notorious fact that the eight Republican members, to whom certificates were refused from these two counties, received legal majorities, and that lawful votes were rejected by the Democratic County Supervisors who certify the return to the Secretary of State. Knowing this, and warned by a past experience that the Democrats would fraudulently attempt to secure the control of the Legislature. The Republicans, to whom certificates were granted by the Secretary of State, after careful deliberation determined not to meet with the Democrats, who, with the eight members whom they had prepared fraudulently to seat, would have the majority. To have met with them in the State-house, they urged, would have been a *prima facie* recognition of the legality of the body, and when this admission once was made, the operations of the body would be beyond their power to control, as they would have been impotent to unseat the eight members holding unlawful certificates. They were also advised that the ballot gave the seat, and not the certificate, and that, by meeting with the eight members lawfully elected, but from whom certificates had been unlawfully withheld, they would constitute a legal Legislature. Moreover, the Constitution does not provide that the Legislature shall meet at the State-house, but does provide that it shall assemble in the City of Montgomery. The choice of the United States Court-room was made to prevent a probable riot. That there would have been a riot in case the United States Court-house Legislature had attempted to assemble in the State-house, there could have been little doubt. The party Press was very violent. Democratic State officers had possession of the State-house building, and threats of disturbance were openly made. The Democrats announced their determination to eject Parsons, Gilmore, and Pennington from the Legislature, because they were Grant Electors, and to refuse a seat to White, because he was elected to the Forty-third Congress. They claimed that they had 40,000 men to back them, and asserted that they would call out the militia. The Sheriff of Montgomery, frightened at the ominous condition of affairs, called upon the nearest military station for United States troops, which is the reason of the presence of the troops there.

The Democratic State-house Legislature now threatens to impeach the State officials, all of whom are Republicans, and design to usurp all legislative and executive authority in the State, and have called in the United States troops to help them. The Governor recognizes the Court-house Legislature. It is competent for the Governor under the Constitution to call upon the General Government for aid to suppress domestic violence. In the event of such an appeal, it will be necessary for the President to determine which is the Legislature of Alabama. The delegation have come to inform the President of the actual condition of affairs. They insist that the law is with them, and ask only that the General Government do not lend the moral force of its recognition to the State-house Legislature, which was born in fraud, and is sustained by the machinery and machinations of the Kuklux.

What is supposed to be a delegation appointed secretly by the State-house Legislature, arrived this morning. It is composed of Judge Byrd and State Senator Peter Hamilton. Hamilton had an interview with the Attorney-General this morning.

The United States Senatorship—Singular Mortality Among the Members of the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.—The Capitol body of the Legislature balloted for Senator without result, and adjourned until to-morrow, owing to the death of a member elect who had not taken his seat with that body, but with the Court-house body.

The Court-house body did nothing but meet and adjourn. One of its members, Mr. Bennett, died during the night. This is the second death since the meeting of the Legislature.

Senator Spencer left this morning for Washington.

THE RECENT GALE.

Condition of the Schooner Hedges—A New-York Bound Schooner Loses Deck-Load, Sails, and Boat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—The Block Island mail-boat has just arrived at this port, and brings the intelligence that the schooner H. T. Hedges, Capt. Dewey, went ashore at that place on Monday morning in a thick snow-storm. She is loaded with coal from Rondout and bound to Fall River. There is not much possibility of getting her off. The Block Island Wrecking Company have contracted to discharge and get her off if possible. She lies apparently easy, although it is a very rocky place. At high water her deck is entirely submerged. The schooner Georgia, from Bangor, loaded with lumber and bound to New-York, arrived at this port this afternoon. In the recent gale, her Captain reports, he lost deck-load, sails and boat.

Reduction in the Price of Iron and Nails.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Western Iron Association, held in this city yesterday afternoon, the price of iron was reduced $12 per ton, and the price of nails, which of late has been advancing in the market, was reduced half a dollar per keg. The recent decline in the prices of pig metal accounts for the reduction.

Sinking of a River Steam-Boat—Probably a Total Loss.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says the steamer Gray Eagle, of the Louisville and Henderson Mail line, sunk at 12½ o'clock this morning, at James' Landing, where she now lies in ten feet of water. She had a barge loaded with coal in tow, and struck a stump one hundred yards from the Indiana shore and sunk in twenty minutes. The vessel will probably prove a total loss. She was valued at $65,000, and insured for $40,000, mostly in Louisville offices.

The Lake Superior Silver Mines.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Vice-President of the "Three A Silver Mining Company," of Lake Superior, received an official statement today from the assay office of the Wyandotte Smelting and Refining Company, showing the yield of ore as per sample to be over 2,465 ounces of silver to the ton, or $3,205 41. The report also shows that twenty-four per cent. of nickel gold is found intermixed with the silver in small quantities. The officers of the Company, elected on Tuesday at a meeting in this city, are: President, Myron P. Bush; Vice-President, George Truscott; Treasurer, Abraham Altman; Secretary, Thomas Kean.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

Testimony Before the Executive Committee—The Matter to be Investigated by the Grand Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Messrs. Harpending, Rubery, and Maurice Dore have testified before the Executive Committee of the Mining Company investigating the diamond swindle. Harpending said he went to London in 1871, thence to Paris; he started for home in April, 1872, in company with Rubery, Hill, Lent, and Fargo; they held a consultation with Mr. Barlow, in New-York, about the diamond fields, and it was decided that a party should go from Denver to the fields; Slack and Arnold went, taking Janin as an expert; Arnold got lost, but was finally found; at Diamond Mesa, near the Dome Mountains, in three minutes, Harpending picked up a large number of diamonds; they staked the ground and returned to San Francisco, leaving Rubery in the field; Janin had 1,000 shares, which he sold to Lent and Harpending for $40,000. The total value of shares sold here was $320,000. One man, whose name is withheld, makes a clean breast of the swindle and names all the parties concerned. The matter will go to the Grand Jury today.

Lent will shortly present to the Diamond Executive Committee a full account of the transactions of himself, Harpending, Ralston, McClellan and others, from first to last, with Arnold, Slack and Janin. It is understood that the name of the man who made the confession of the swindle is Cooper, of this city. The gems were purchased in Europe and displayed here. Arnold, Slack and Cooper realized $50,000, with which they bought more gems in Europe, and salted the ground with them, and then took Janin to the place and picked up diamonds for him. The latter's first report was made, and on the strength of that, Lent, Harpending and others invested in the stock. Detectives are on the lookout for the swindlers.

The Stanton "$250,000 Ruby" Declared a Soft Garnet Worth $100.

The telegraph this morning reports that the famous Stanton ruby, which has been represented to be worth $250,000, has been tested in San Francisco by lapidaries, and proves to be a soft garnet worth about $100. The Denver (Col.) *Times* of Nov. 22, published statements to the same effect, saying:

"The alleged ruby brought here by Stanton was taken to the Mint on the morning of the 20th, and was twice easily scratched by a piece of corundum (sapphire) in the hands of Prof. Schirmer. In the afternoon it was shown to A. B. Ingols, the jeweler, and to the expert in precious stones, W. J. Howard, and by them both was easily scratched by old file. Even the color of the stone is not a true ruby red. There can be no doubt but that this 'ruby' is a garnet, and a soft one at best. A thorough and experienced jeweler informs us that in selecting garnets for the jewels of watches, those only are used which will not yield to the file. The flaw in this stone is a deep one—not on the surface, as so glibly declared by Mr. Stanton, and so deep as to preclude the possibility of cutting (without the flaw) without breaking it into two parts, and its value would then be very small, even for a fine garnet. There are garnets in this city which will cut larger and more valuable gems than this boasted 'ruby' of Arizona.

These reports of precious stones have now been coming for four or five months, and during that time many squads of from three to twenty have gone through or started from Denver to the reputed diamond fields. On their return, package after package of stones has been shown and tested in this city, the owners supposing them to be valuable, but in no instance have their hopes been realized. Garnets, nothing but garnets and quartz crystals, and from one and all, except those who have stock to sell, comes the cry of swindle and fraud. So far as we can understand, not a single ruby, and certainly none of any value, has been presented to this city, though a bushel or two of common garnets, of all shades and sizes, have passed through the ordeal."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased in the North-west and lake region, and thence southward to Northern Tennessee and Arkansas, and to the Alleghanies, with northerly winds, cold, clear weather. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States north-easterly and south-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the former; on the lower lakes, and thence over the Eastern and Middle States, south-westerly winds, clearing weather, and increasing temperatures; light snow and north-easterly winds prevail in Canada.

PROBABILITIES.

For the north-west, the upper lakes, and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee clearing and clear cold weather, rising barometer, and northwesterly winds; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States light north-easterly winds and cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the former; on the lower lakes, and thence extending over the Middle States and New-England partly cloudy and clearing weather, northerly to westerly winds and increased pressures, with slightly lower temperatures.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The epizoötic is on the increase in Cairo, Ill., but in a mild form.

Moses Kimball was nominated last night by the Republicans of Boston for Mayor.

Senator Morton has declined an invitation to a banquet from merchants and business men in Cincinnati.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Alabama, which has been in session at Montgomery during the week, has adjourned.

The two convicts who effected their escape from the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, on Monday morning, are still at large.

Edward Stanford, the station agent at Harrison-square, Boston, was run over and killed, yesterday morning, by the Plymouth train.

The United States steam-ship Powhatan, having in tow the Monitor, from Philadelphia, passed Fortress Monroe yesterday morning for the Norfolk Navy-yard.

A jury was obtained, yesterday, in Memphis, Tenn., in the case of Gen. J. W. S. Browne, charged with killing Capt. Theodore Adams, last Spring, for seducing his daughter.

On Wednesday night, police officer W. P. Brown, of San Francisco, was shot twice and severely wounded. Edward Ryan was arrested and identified as the assailant.

Lieut.-Commander E. H. Miller has been ordered to the receiving-ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Lieut.-Commander A. T. Snell to the receiving-ship Vermont, at New-York.

It is rumored that the Pacific Mail steamers have passed under the control of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and some other parties in San Francisco.

Norman MacLeod will lecture on the subject of the President's Message in relation to Utah affairs next Sunday evening in Salt Lake City.

Kensler, a half-breed Sioux, convicted of murder, was sentenced yesterday by Chief-Justice Fisher, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to be hanged on the 2d of January.

The Gould Suit—Mr. Barlow's Evidence in the Case.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow was yesterday examined for the purpose of preparing an affidavit on behalf of Jay Gould, on the motion to vacate the order of arrest recently granted at the suit of the Erie Railway Company. He testified that he had had no interest in the North-western corner, and that the arrest of Gould was not made with a view of affecting the market. He characterized the release alleged to have been made in favor of Gould last Spring as fraudulent and void. The version of the arrangement given by Gould was directly in opposition to that which he (Barlow) had received from Gen. Sickles. In his interviews with Gould about that time, witness was informed by the latter that he, (Gould,) as President, might have done some things that were not strictly legal, alluding, as witness supposed, to payments to affect Erie legislation at Albany. Gen. Sickles had informed witness and other Erie directors that Gould had consented to resign unconditionally. The pith of the whole statement made by Mr. Barlow was to the effect that neither he, nor any person authorized by him on the new Erie Board, had ratified any such compact as was alleged to have been made by Mr. Eldridge in his testimony recently given before the referee appointed to investigate the case.

LOUISIANA.

The Case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth in the United States Court.

A Decision Looked for Today—Threats Against the Life of Judge Durell—Warmoth's Extraordinary Conduct Condemned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Judge Durell is expected to render a decision in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth et al. to-morrow. Communications, anonymous and otherwise, from several sources, have been received by him that attempts will be made to take his life, and that he will be assassinated should he decide in favor of the Governor elect. The better class of people reprobate the course of Warmoth in disregarding the restraining order of the United States Circuit Court today in appointing a returning board without any warrant in law, and causing a publication by them under his proclamation of a list of members of the Legislature purporting to have been elected. Many declare that Warmoth, in his desperation, is endeavoring to precipitate a conflict with the Federal authorities. The list of members of the Legislature published by Warmoth contains a large number of Democrats who were not legally elected by the votes of the people, and, besides, gives a large Democratic fusion majority in both branches, which every candid man concedes to be a fraud upon its face. Threats are freely indulged in by a class of hungry office-seekers against the life of the Governor elect, District-Attorney Beckwith, E. C. Billings, and others connected with the case in the Circuit Court, but all have confidence that while they act within the law they will be amply supported by the Federal Government.

Warmoth Certifies to the Correctness of His Own Election Returns.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The following was promulgated this morning:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1872.

Whereas, P. S. Wiltz, Gabriel Deterot, Thomas Isabell, J. A. Tarleton, and J. E. Austin, returning officers appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies existing in accordance with the Constitution and law of the State of Louisiana, have made declaration of the result of an election held Nov. 4, 1872, and have declared certain persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as will appear from the returns herewith attached and made a part of this proclamation; and,

Whereas, such returns are compiled from the official returns of the Commissioners of Election and Supervisors of Registration, on file in this office, and are in fact and in form accurate and correct, and in accordance with law; now therefore,

I, H. Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, making known the result of said election aforesaid, and command all officers and persons within the State of Louisiana to take notice and respect the same.

(Signed,) H. C. WARMOTH.

The Legislature meets in extra session on Tuesday next.

JUSTICE CURTIS' TRIAL.

Testimony of Judge Spaulding and Chief-Justice Shea as to the Respondent's Conduct in Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Smith, of counsel for respondent, said he was informed that the Sergeant-at-Arms had in custody several witnesses for whom attachments had been issued. He would, therefore, request that they be released from the actual custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senator Perry asked if the counsel would take the responsibility of producing these witnesses when wanted.

Mr. Smith declined to take that responsibility.

Mr. Perry was then opposed to discharging these witnesses, and wanted the usual course to be proceeded with.

Messrs. Miles Beach, Charles W. Brooke, A. Loring Cushing, and Edward A. Acker gave excuses for their absence, and were discharged.

Alexander Spaulding was sworn and examined as to the conduct of Justice Curtis at a general term of the Marine Court held in March, 1872, when, it is charged, it was so scandalous that his associates adjourned the Court. Witness was one of the Associate Justices, and detailed the circumstances of the case. During the progress of the case the Chief-Justice checked and rebuked one of the counsel for using language reflecting on the Court, but Justice Curtis told the counsel to go on, that he wanted to have this matter fully ventilated. He went on, and they sat the session. On the next day we went into Court again, and another case was taken up.

Mr. Smith objected to going into this evidence, as what was proposed to be shown was a conversation between the Judges after the Court had taken a recess.

Senator Benedict held that the charge said the transaction took place on a certain day and embraced the whole day.

The President put the question to the Senate, and the objection was not sustained.

The witness then detailed the circumstances: Judge Shea was acting as Chief-Justice, and Curtis said to me that the time for stating his position had arrived. He continued: "This Irish (using an obscene expression) in rendering decisions says 'I,' instead of 'we,' and then he said he would make war on him; I told Curtis he had better keep quiet; that no good could arise from any quarreling among the Judges; that, so far as the opinions of Judge Shea were concerned, he was himself responsible for them, except when we joined with him. Witness then stated that, while they had another case up the next day, it was deemed proper to adjourn the Court in order to avoid an unseemly scene before the bar on the part of Judge Curtis."

Mr. Smith moved to strike out this evidence, as the action of third parties.

The President put the question, and it was negatived.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—I told Judge Shea what I apprehended, and insisted upon an adjournment of the Court; this was my own private apprehension, and was told to Shea not in the hearing of Curtis; on the former occasion, when Judge Curtis told counsel to go on, he wanted the whole matter ventilated, I asked Judge Shea to adjourn the Court, but he did not comply.

Judge Shea was then called and sworn: He detailed the first case referred to; Judge Curtis told him he took a personal interest in the case of Cody against Langman; that he wanted to use it as a vehicle to expose Judge Joachimsen, one of our associates, as being connected with one of the parties in the suit. This party was a son of the Judge. During the trial the counsel characterized the case as smelling of corruption. I told the counsel he had better go on and present his case, and leave the argument to be made thereafter. Judge Curtis then, referring to Judge Joachimsen, said: "I will put my knife into his pork," meaning, I suppose, his interests. Judge Curtis told me that Judge Joachimsen always used red ink in writing everything, except private letters, and asked me if he should ask counsel if the indorsement on a note referred to was written in red ink. I told him no; that would be indecorous. The counsel proceeded, constantly reflecting upon the character of Judge Joachimsen. I checked him, and finally Judge Curtis exclaimed: "Go on, sir; go on: I am here as Judge in this case." Judge Spaulding leaned over and requested me to adjourn the Court, as the conduct of Judge Curtis was extremely indecorous, but I declined, hoping that Judge Curtis would become quiet. Witness then detailed the second instance when, from the conduct of Judge Curtis, an adjournment was had. The case of Delmar against Steinnart was on, in the hearing of which Judge Curtis did not participate; he was in the Court-room; finally he came upon the bench, and I retired; he said something to Judge Spaulding which I did not hear; subsequently my associates adjourned the Court, as they felt that justice could not be decently administered on account of the conduct of Judge Curtis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith: The origin of this trial was the publication of a card, purporting to come from Judge Curtis, charging improper conduct in the Marine Court and on my part as Chief-Justice, especially; on the appearance of this card, I sent a request in writing to the Bar Association, inviting that body to institute an investigation of the affairs of the Marine Court; in my action I had the co-operation of Judge Spaulding, and other members of the Court; I am not an enemy to Judge Curtis; I deem him a very indiscreet person; I was not acting by any ill-will to Judge Curtis, and have none now; I heard of the epithet he applied to me only two or three weeks ago; I heard of it from Judge Spaulding; I have had frequent conversations with Judge Spaulding about this matter, but the epithet was never before mentioned; it was prearranged that the Court should adjourn after the case of Delmar against Steinnart was finished; the case was finished, and I left the Bench; went out, and when I returned the Court was adjourned. Witness then stated that Judge Curtis approached him to enlist his favor in behalf of a man named Clark, who had a suit in the Court.

Mr. Smith then asked when this was? The witness said it was in the latter part of 1870.

MR. SMITH—And ever since then, up to the time these charges were made against the Court by Judge Curtis, you never said one word of this attempt on his part to corrupt you to any one?

WITNESS—Oh, yes I did; I spoke of it to Orlando M. Stewart and others.

MR. SMITH—When?

WITNESS—I don't know.

MR. SMITH—Where?

WITNESS—I don't know.

MR. SMITH—Did you ever speak of it to your Associate Justices?

WITNESS—Yes.

MR. SMITH—When and where?

WITNESS—Why, I often spoke of Judge Curtis' action and conduct to them.

MR. SMITH—Did you speak to Judge Spalding of this Clark case?

WITNESS—I suppose I did.

MR. SMITH—And yet they and all of you continued to act with Judge Curtis?

WITNESS—Yes.

The witness was asked a few other questions, and his examination, which had been very rigid, terminated.

Ephraim A. Jacobs was called and sworn. He testified to Judge Curtis' interfering, when Judge Shea checked the counsel, who reflected on Judge Joachimsen's character.

John R. Flannigan was sworn, and testified to the same facts.

Recess till 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 3½ P. M.

Judge Joachimsen, of the Marine Court, was sworn, and related the incident in the Court already testified to by Judges Spaulding and Shea.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Q.—You appeared before the Committee of the Bar Association in the investigation of the charges against Judge Curtis? A.—Yes.

This line of examination was objected to by counsel for the prosecution, on the ground that it was irrelevant.

Mr. Smith said it was relevant, as showing how these charges were brought into existence. Here is a case where a Judge instigating the investigation by the Bar Association—the very Judge who called public attention to the management of the affairs of this Court—is set upon by his associates, who are before the Association making the investigation, and make such statements as to have him brought here for punishment.

The President allowed the examination of the witness, who stated that himself and his associate Judges went before the Committee of the Bar Association and made statements which have been testified to in this trial.

Judge Gross, another Judge of the Marine Court, was sworn, and testified to the action of Judge Curtis in the case of Beem *vs.* Clark; witness had this case before him, and Curtis came to him and said he wanted him to do what was fair in it; that he was interested in it; witness said after he had decided it, Curtis said to him, "What have you done? you have decided that case against my friend; by that decision I am out of pocket about $300, as I have got to pay that sum."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—I went with the other Judges before the Bar Association Committee voluntarily; it was some time after Judge Curtis spoke to me about the Beem and Clark case that I became convinced that he meant something wrong; that he wanted to have me decide the case in favor of his friend; after I became so convinced, I still treated him in a friendly manner—that is, I conversed with him as usual.

MR. SMITH—What have been your feelings toward Curtis? A.—I had not spoken to him for two years until last night.

MR. SMITH—What made you change your deportment last night? A.—I had sympathy for him in his present position; I felt sorry to see him, so young and worthy a man, in such a position, and I said to him that I did not want him to think it was through any ill-will I was here.

MR. SMITH—Did you not say to him words something like this: "Curtis, for God's sake do not let Smith cross-examine me?" A.—No, Sir.

MR. SMITH—Did you not say "Do not have any examination made as to summary proceedings?" A.—I said something about summary proceedings.

MR. SMITH—Did you not say, "For God's sake do not let Smith or counsel examine me on that subject?" A.—No, Sir.

MR. SMITH—There was something said about your examination then; what was it?

A.—I told him it would not benefit the case any to have that subject gone into. (The witness explained that these summary proceedings had reference to cases of landlords and tenants, and that an examination here, and at this time, might result to his discredit, but at the same time he had vouchers to show that he had paid over all the fees he had received. He further said that, through the advice of friends, he had for several years retained these fees, but within the past two months he had paid them all over.) Upon making this statement, which he denominated a confession of conduct of which he was ashamed, Mr. Smith said he would not pursue that line of examination any further.

To Mr. Townsend—There was a division of opinion among lawyers as to whether the Judge was entitled to the fees. The salary was then $6,000. It is now $10,000.

MR. SMITH—Judge, can you name a single lawyer who gave it as his opinion that you were entitled to those fees?

WITNESS—Judge Rust.

MR. SMITH—Who is he?

WITNESS—He is now dead.

MR. SMITH—Oh, I want some live man.

Witness named some one else, who casually said so on the street.

MR. SMITH—Oh! that's all; only said so casually on the street. Well, we will let it go at that.

Charles G. Rust sworn, and testified; Was counsel for plaintiff in the case of Beem *vs.* Clark, and detailed all the proceedings of the case, by which it appeared, after the case had been tried and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Curtis granted a new trial, and ordered the same to be tried before him, and denied to the plaintiff the trial of said case by jury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—There was nothing irregular in transferring the case which brought it before Curtis; it was done not by my request, but with my consent; don't know as the Judge knew what was in the order.

Elijah T. Clark, defendant in the case of Beem against Clark, testified that he sold to Judge Curtis two sets of furs; Curtis told him to send the bill to his office, which he did; the first set of furs was paid for; the other set was never paid for.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—When I was sued by Beem I went to Judge Curtis and asked his advice in the matter, and he told me to engage counsel; after that Judge Curtis ordered another set of furs for his sister, the first set being for his mother; from that time, September, 1871, till 1872, I never knew that the bill was not paid; I told the book-keeper the bill ought to have been sent with the goods; the whole transaction was similar in every respect with all the others; the bill was finally transferred to the account of profit and loss; Judge Curtis never made any promise to me personally or through any one else that this suit should be decided in my favor, nor that he would have to draw his check for the Judge; there never was a word between Judge Curtis and myself, nor between him and any one for me, concerning the new trial; the new trial was proposed by the counsel; our business at that time was about one million dollars a year; it was wholesale, and, at the time, such small bills, if unsettled, were charged to profit and loss; I settled the suit because it had been taken to Brooklyn, and would have taken too much of my time to attend to it; the fact of its being taken out of the Marine Court, away from Judge Curtis, had nothing to do with my settling it.

To Mr. Benedict—There never was any understanding between my counsel and myself that this suit should be tried before Judge Curtis.

To Mr. Olney—I did appear before the Bar Association; Judge Curtis then was informed that this bill had never been paid, and said that he would pay it just as soon as this case was disposed of; but he could not pay it at this time, as it would not look well.

The Senate then adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

LIFE IN CHICAGO.

A Man Robbed of $15,000 Worth of Watches—Another Has His Pocket Picked and Loses $1,800.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—A heavy robbery was perpetrated about 7 o'clock last night at Kuhn's European Hotel, on Dearborn-street. A thief entered the room of N. Aronson, an importer of watches and a manufacturer of jewelry, whose place of business is at No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, broke open a sample trunk, and carried off its entire contents, valued at from $15,000 to $16,000. It appears that the thief, who is believed to be a professional from New-York, was stopping at the same hotel, and committed the robbery while Mr. Aronson was at supper. He put his booty into a carpet-bag, and walked deliberately down-stairs to the office, paid his bill, and went away. The matter is in the hands of detectives.

A cattle-drover, named Lynch, had his pocket picked of $1,800 last evening while going from the hotel to the depot in an omnibus.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Action of the Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois Electors—A Democratic Farce in Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The dispatch from Jefferson City, last night, stating that the Presidential Electors adjourned without voting, was a mistake. A ballot was taken at a late hour with the following result: For President—B. Gratz Brown, 8; Thomas A. Hendricks, 6; David Davis, 1. For Vice-President—B. Gratz Brown, 6; Geo. W. Julian, 5; John M. Palmer, 3; Wm. S. Groesbeck, 1.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 5.—The Presidential Electors of this State met, yesterday, and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Presidential Electors of Illinois met here, yesterday, and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5.—The Greeley electors of this State assembled last night, and claiming to be elected cast the vote of the State for B. Gratz Brown for President, and N. P. Banks for Vice-President. They did this after being officially informed by the Governor, that on a canvass of votes the Grant electors were elected. They charge that the latter result was reached by fraud. They passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. Greeley. Both parties in this State claim the election of their ticket, and will endeavor to install themselves in office.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Dec. 5.—The Kansas Presidential Electors yesterday cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

Rumored Resignation of Mr. Macgregor.

A rumor was busily circulated, yesterday, about town, to the effect that Mr. James Macgregor, the Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, had resigned his position, in order that Mayor Hall might appoint his successor. Inquiry was made by a TIMES reporter, and he found there was no truth in the rumor.

Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—A call has been issued for a State Temperance Convention, to meet in this city on the 10th inst., to consider the subject of total abstinence and to memorialize the State Constitutional Convention on the subject of prohibition. A large and important meeting is anticipated.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Election of the French Committee on Public Powers.

King Victor Emmanuel Sends a Medal to Dr. Livingstone.

Another Inundation Along the Course of the Po.

Four English and American Schools Closed in Rome.

London Under Oil, Candle, and Calcium Light.

FRANCE.

Election of the Committee of Thirty—Nineteen from the Right and Eleven from the Left.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The Assembly this afternoon elected the members of the Committee of Thirty proposed by Minister Dufaure. The Committee, as formed by the Assembly, consists of nineteen Deputies from the Right, representing 361 votes, and eleven Deputies from the Left, representing 333 votes. What course the Government will take under the circumstances is at this time unknown.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

King Victor Emmanuel Sends a Medal to Dr. Livingstone by Sir Bartle Frere.

ROME, Dec. 5.—Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in this city on his way to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. He was received today by the King, who gave him a gold medal, bearing the royal effigy, and asked him to present it to Dr. Livingstone as a pledge of his esteem.

ITALY.

Closing of Four Schools in Rome for English and American Children—Storm at Naples—The Po Again Overflowing.

ROME, Dec. 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies, today, the Government was asked to explain why four schools for English and American children in Rome have been recently closed by the authorities. Signor Lanza replied that the schools were opened without the authorization of the municipality, and sanitary regulations had not been complied with in them.

A violent storm swept over Naples last night, doing much damage to shipping in the harbor.

TURIN, Dec. 5.—The waters of the River Po have again overflowed the embankments and inundated the adjacent country. At last advices the flood was spreading.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Serious Illness of Hans Christian Andersen—The City of Bristol—Gas-Works Explosion in Monmouthshire.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known Danish poet and novelist, is seriously ill. He is now in his sixty-seventh year.

The steam-ship Main, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, reports having spoken, on the 30th ult., the steam-ship City of Bristol, from New-York Nov. 21, for Liverpool. The City of Bristol was laying to at the time, without steam, and upon being asked if she required any assistance, answered "No."

The gas-works in the town of Newport, Monmouthshire, exploded last night with terrible effect. Several persons were instantly killed, and a large number injured, some of them fatally.

The Stokers' Strike—Oil and Candles Substituted for Gas, in London.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The strike of the stokers of the gas companies continues, but the worst is over. The inhabitants have supplied themselves with oil-lamps and candles, and are now able to meet the inconvenience occasioned by the limited supply of gas. Several of the theatres were lighted with oil last night, and the performances were conducted as usual. The Strand, last night, was lighted with burning lime.

The steam-ship Manhattan, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, for New-York, took eighty-three servants, for whom positions have been secured in the South-western States. These people go out under the auspices of the International Emigration Society.

The Missing Steamer Dalmatian.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The announcement of the arrival of the Mediterranean steamer Dalmatian at Liverpool yesterday, unfortunately proved untrue. Nothing has been heard of the steamer since the original report of her loss.

GERMANY.

The New Prussian Peers Seated in the Diet.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Nearly all of the newly-elected Peers took their seats in the Upper House of the Diet today.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Senatorial Contest—The Reform Movement.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The Senatorial fight waxes warmer ever hour. To-night no less than three caucuses are in full blast, attended by the members of the General Assembly, political friends of the several parties, and much of the rabble of the city. Every day there is a new candidate. Those now in the field are John J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. R. K. Scott, Congressman R. B. Elliott, (colored,) and J. H. Rainey and Associate-Justice J. J. Wright, of the Supreme Court of the State, both colored. Of these Patterson, Scott, and Elliott are the most prominent. Indications are that the fight may be narrowed down between Scott and Elliott, with the chances in favor of the latter on account of his color, and the aspersions that legislators lose no chance of casting in the sessions of the General Assembly upon Scott on account of his four years' administration as Governor. The voting commences on Tuesday next.

The Legislature has got well to work, and it may be said to be crazy on the subject of reform and retrenchment. The new administration officers have all qualified and taken their seats.

UTAH.

Shocking Tragedy in Salt Lake City—Jealousy the Cause.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 5.—There was a terrible tragedy here today. A man named Griffiths, a Welshman, and an old resident of the Territory, went to the dwelling of his wife, who had separated from him because of brutal treatment, and commenced an assault on her. A negro near by interfered, whereupon Griffiths drew a revolver, and, missing the negro at the first fire, pursued his wife to the street and shot her twice, inflicting mortal wounds. He then shot himself through the head, and died in a few minutes. The cause of the tragical affair, so far as known, was jealousy.

A Minister Suspended for Marrying.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The Reformed Church National Synod today suspended from the ministry and from the Church, Rev. Henry Koepper, of Illinois, on the ground that he married after obtaining a divorce, which, though legal, was not procured on Scriptural grounds.

A GOOD WORK.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society.

What Has Been Done Among the Poor Children—The Work of the Past Year—Interesting Statements.

It is twenty years, says Mr. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, since this work, "to aid the children of the poor in New-York City," began amid many discouragements and with few friends. The whole force consisted then of Mr. Brace and an office-boy, opening the enterprise in a small office on the corner of Amity-street and Broadway. During the first year, some 200 homeless boys and girls were placed in homes, and the first industrial school (in Roosevelt-street) contained about 100 pupils. In the second year, the first lodging-house for "newsboys" was opened, in an old loft of the "*Sun* Buildings," where some twenty lads were sheltered each night. The whole outlays the first year were $4,191.

This year, says the report, seventy-two teachers are employed, besides some twenty other agents. We reach some 9,000 poor children with our twenty-one "Industrial schools" and fifteen night schools, and about 12,000 homeless boys and girls with our five lodging-houses, sheltering and instructing an average of 400 every night; in addition, we provide with homes some 3,000 children more. The success of this great enterprise of charity, and the liberality of the public, have been largely due to the increasing sense of duty felt by the fortunate classes of society toward the unfortunate, and also to the public conviction that these labors were in the interest of society.

The greatest obstacle we have to encounter among the fortunate classes—next to utter indifference—is, probably, the sense of hopelessness in regard to our efforts. No one, however, who has been practically engaged in the work has this feeling, on account of the large number of individual cases of improvement we are permitted to behold.

As our work increases and deepens, the difficulty of reporting, or making it real to others, is intensified. Each industrial school, about which we give a few dry figures and uninteresting lines, is, in fact, a centre of beneficence and moral light in a dark place.

So with the lodging-houses. A table of dry figures shows that a hundred or two hundred boys have been sheltered every night, and several thousands in the course of the year. But these figures only give the slightest impression of the ingenious machinery of improvement and reform which is brought to bear upon these unfortunate lads every night in the year. All which together convert the street rover, perhaps soon to be a thief, into an honest and industrious producer.

So also with our figures of "Emigration"—"three thousand children provided with homes" seems not a very impressive statement at first hearing. Yet what a volume of hopeful reform is included in our dry emigration table!

Despite, however, the difficulty of making others realize the work done, and of obtaining more volunteers for it, our experience of last Winter shows how many unseen friends the Society has. The frauds of the City officials deprived the treasury of this Society of some $30,000, and plunged us in deep embarrassment during the Winter months, when we most need liberal supplies. The Press of the City—ever ready to support enterprises of charity—appealed for our relief; and soon, from every portion of the country, contributions came in to enable us to carry on our various branches. To these "unseen friends" we earnestly commend a work which ought to be done—the foundation of a new lodging-house. The very poor quarter of the City between East Thirty-fourth-street and Forty-fifth-street, near the East River, has a multitude of most destitute vagabond boys, who sleep in boxes and cellars, and form gangs of petty thieves that prey upon the whole quarter. A lodging-house, with all its usual machinery, would save large numbers of these poor children and others who congregate around the Grand Central Depot. With $5,000 secured, we could at once open a lodging-house.

LODGING-HOUSES.

The Newsboys' House, No. 49 Park-place, has done its usual important work among homeless boys, and especially in providing homes in the country for so large a number. The Sixteenth Ward House, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, has improved and redeemed the poor boys who dwell in the quarter of the "Nineteenth-street gang," and has been conducted with great economy. The Rivington-street House, No. 327 Rivington-street, is a centre of many benefactions, and, through its beautiful flowers and pleasant rooms, is a great attraction to the *gamins* of the east side of the City. The Eleventh-street House, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, reaches the dock-boys and petty thieves near the East River, and has accomplished great good. The Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, has been placed under the superintendence of our experienced and faithful teacher, Mrs. Hurley. Everything promises that it will be even more useful in the future than it has been in the past. The "Servants' Training School" will be opened again by the new matron.

EMIGRATION.

This important branch has been seriously impeded by a bigoted opposition among the poor. Its benefits, however, have been beyond all calculation. Mr. Fry, the resident Western agent, says in his report:

"With each year spent among our Western army of little folks comes a renewed appreciation of our wonderful scheme of emigration, and the thousand blessings growing out of it. In traveling from place to place I have been often struck with one fact: The people of the West do not more than half appreciate our work, surrounded as they are by plenty. They cannot go even in thought with us into the depths of destitution and degradation, and see from whence these children are dug. A house, one of many containing a hundred souls, surrounded by filth, is entirely beyond their comprehension. We wash, and as we think, comfortably clothe the children, to bring them out here, notwithstanding which it is not infrequent to hear such an expression as this: 'Why, just think of it; when that little fellow came here he hadn't a bit of flannel on!' I have heard this so often that it has grown to be amusing. I should not wonder at the remark or their anxiety upon his account, had they seen the coat of dirt we removed from the little fellow."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The work performed by these agencies is deeper and more useful every year. A very interesting effort has been made in this field by the opening of a new school in the worst district of the City—in Water-street—amid the dance-saloons and sailors' boarding-houses of the Fourth Ward. The aid of lady volunteers is earnestly desired here. Our long-tried "colored school" is at length broken up by the opening of Fifth-avenue, which has scattered the families over the City. We have transferred the school to the German quarter in Avenue C. The meals given in each school are an exceedingly important feature of the work, as this class of children, owing to the influence of tenement-house life and their poverty, show a very weak physique. Each school has daily industrial work, and then the usual common school lessons are given. It is comparatively rare that any children come forth from these schools and engage in criminal courses of life, and hardly any one was ever known that grew up a beggar. It appears from the statistics of the schools that we have in our employment 72 regular teachers, 36 volunteers, 9,503 scholars on the books, with an average attendance of 2,884. Of these, 1,984 are the children of drunken parents; 2,527 have begged. Of course, these are merely set down on the books as beggars; very few have not begged more or less. There have been 3,124 garments made by the children, and 5,412 garments and 1,063 pairs of shoes have been given to them. Eight hundred and nineteen children have been sent to the public schools, and 461 to situations.

The report of the Superintendent of Industrial Schools shows that the following institutions of the Society are all working well: Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street—Number on roll, 350; average attendance, 159. East River Industrial School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street—Number on the roll, 376; average attendance, 132. West Sixteenth-street Girls' School, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street—Number on roll, 254; average attendance, 87. Hudson River Industrial School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street—Number on roll, 323; average attendance, 128. German Industrial School, No. 272 East Second street—Number on roll, 1,248; average attendance, 267. Italian School, No. 46 Franklin street—Number on roll, 417; average attendance, 215 Cottage-place Industrial School, No. 204 Bleecker-street—Number on roll, 442; average attendance, 140. Lord Industrial School, No. 205 Greenwich-street—Number on roll, 229; average attendance, 80. Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street—Number on roll, 212; average attendance, 96. Fourteenth Ward Industrial School, No. 93 Crosby-street—Number on roll, 611; average attendance, 169. Park Industrial School, Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway—Number on roll, 857; average attendance, 262. Park Night School—The numbers attending during this Fall have sometimes been more than the two teachers could attend to. Fifty-second-street Industrial School, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street—Number on roll, 402; average attendance, 144. Fifty-third-street Industrial School, No. 340 West Fifty-third-street—Number on roll, 806; average attendance, 248. Fifth Ward Industrial School, No. 141 Hudson-street. Number on roll, 490; average attendance, 128. Phelps School, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth-street—Number on roll, 300; average attendance, 68. Avenue C School, Fourth-street and Avenue C—Number on roll, 599; average attendance, 80. Eighth Ward School, No. 185 Spring-street—Owing to the opening of Fifth-avenue, and the scattering of the pupils over the City, the school at Spring-street, not being longer needed, was discontinued. Thirteenth Ward Industrial School, No. 327 Rivington-street—Number on roll, 336; average attendance, 112. Fourth Ward Industrial School, No. 52 Market-street—Number on roll, 380; average attendance, 83. Sixteenth Ward Industrial School, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street—Number on roll, 412; average attendance, 89. Newsboys' School, No. 49 Park-place, was attended during the Winter by large numbers of the irrepressible *gamins*. Water-street Industrial School, corner of Dover and Water streets—Number on roll, 150; average attendance, 29.

Extract from Report of Water-street School.

When I came into the school I found a few of the most riotous, dirty children that the Fourth Ward could furnish. No words of mine can describe their physical condition. They were covered with vermin, and rags and tatters served but to reveal their nakedness. A word or a look was enough to set two of them fighting in the most outrageous manner, and lest the victory should be too lightly gained, the whole school usually joined in, that justice might be done. Books were stolen, and also slates, under my eyes, and I could not tell where they had gone. The boys jumped out of the windows; tobacco juice was freely dispensed; oaths garnished their conversation. Nor was this confined to the boys. Here the girls are quite as bad as the boys—some of them worse. This was last March. Now, in the day school I seldom hear an improper or profane word. The children are interested in their studies, and really try to learn.

Extract from Report of Italian School.

I wish that our friends could go back with me some fifteen years and take a look at the Italian population of the Five Points. Crowded into shanties and alleys, utterly ignorant and superstitious, diffident and suspicious, forced into associating only among themselves by the contempt generally bestowed upon their degrading street occupations, with no knowledge of English, a number of Italian families, comprising once 300 children, lived an isolated and aimless life. Ignored by our benevolent societies, their position would not have certainly changed for the better if the Children's Aid Society had not determined that the best way to do anything was to do it, and did it with a foresight and persistency that would not fail of success. The condition of this class, especially of the young generation, is now so different that the change can scarcely be realized. The great number of pupils whom, taken from the street, we have converted into useful and honest working men; the frequent visiting receptions and meetings, and the consequent association of their parents with the better classes, the charities and encouragements attending our operations have produced results beyond calculation.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

An interesting feature of our work this year, says the Secretary's report, has been the opening by the teachers of social meetings for the mothers of the children of the industrial schools. The scholars sing and go through with interesting exercises for the amusement of the parents; then informal addresses are made to them by visitors present on their sanitary and other duties, and at the close they are invited to partake of tea and simple refreshments. One of the best branches of our enterprise now are our "night schools." Here come hundreds of our very young children who are employed all day in factories, families, shops, or on the streets. In first opening these we employed young men as teachers, because so many large rowdy boys are liable to gather around them, or to enter them merely for a frolic. We soon found, however, that the male teachers were not successful, and we were obliged to bring back the female.

Some of the best portions of our work are performed by volunteers—ladies who assist in the industrial schools, and gentlemen who take part in our Sunday evening meetings. All the lodging-house superintendents speak with much gratitude of the services of the Trustees in the Sunday evening meetings. Those friends who have been long interested in the useful branch among the poor Italians, have come forward to put it on a permanent basis. Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed to purchase a house where should be reading-room, bath-room, school-rooms, &c. Our Italian-American fellow-citizens, led by the Messrs. Fabbri, have subscribed some $10,000 of this sum. It is hoped to raise the amount to $30,000.

Sewing-machines have been introduced into most of the schools, and great numbers of children can now "operate" on them, and earn a respectable living by means of them. The school in the Girls' Lodging-house alone turned out last year over 1,400 operators, many of whom can earn from $1 to $2 a day. Those trained in the schools number 421.

Through the kindness of particular gentlemen, continues the report, our poor children have always had their excursions or picnics during the Summer. During the past Summer, however, the editors and conductors of the NEW-YORK TIMES gave a new illustration of the power of the Press as applied to humane objects, by organizing excursions on a gigantic scale for both our own thousands of poor children and for thousands of others. Immense pleasure was given by these innocent entertainments, and many lives were saved by them and by the ministrations of the physicians employed by the fund. It is hoped that a permanent fund may be raised for this purpose among the friends of this Society. Great good, too, could be done by a "sick children's fund." In one case, in our schools, a bright little child, who had not walked for five years, was restored to health by the medical aid furnished by the "TIMES Fund," and numerous lives, to our knowledge, were saved. A fund for this purpose, contributed to this Society, would enable us to accomplish untold good.

The work accomplished by the Society the past year has been the greatest it has yet succeeded in doing. It may go on to yet wider benefactions and deeper usefulness, provided only each individual member of the community shall feel that a portion of his duty to the poor and unfortunate lies in supporting these benevolent enterprises.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Commercial Code of Signals—The Extension of the Bulkhead and Pier Lines—The Deposit of Ashes and Cinders—The Harbor.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, Wm. E. Dodge, Chairman. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber respectfully ask the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend the adoption in the mercantile marine of the United States of the commercial code of signals as now in use by the navy and all other commercial nations.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. P. N. Spofford, Chairman of Committee No. 5, was adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of this State, on the 17th day of April, 1857, established exterior bulkhead and pier lines for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the shores in their vicinity, which lines had been determined after thorough examination and full hearing of all parties interested, by a Commission of eminent scientific men, appointed for the especial purpose of determining how far the shores could safely be extended into the waters of the harbor; and whereas, the said Commission recommended that no structures whatever be permitted to encroach beyond the said line; and whereas, by subsequent acts of the Legislature the authority to alter said exterior lines at will was granted to the Department of Docks of the City of New-York, and specific extensions were granted to various parties, resulting in injury to navigation and threatening greater deterioration of the harbor in the future; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chamber to frame a bill restoring the exterior bulkhead and pier lines of 1857, and taking from any and all parties the power to alter and encroach upon the said lines for any purpose whatever, and that the representatives from this City and vicinity in the Legislature be requested by the Chamber to use their influence and to work earnestly for the passage of the same.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. P. N. Spofford, Chairman of Committee No. 5, was adopted:

Whereas, It has been customary for steam-vessels to throw their ashes and cinders into the waters of the port of New-York, and actual examination has shown that such materials have collected and formed shoals injurious to the navigation of the harbor; and, whereas, it is evident that a continuation of the practice will greatly increase the evil; and it is therefore necessary for the interests of commerce that the further deposit of such ashes and cinders in said waters be immediately stopped, and experience has shown that a small penalty is insufficient to that end, therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators and members of Congress from this State be earnestly requested to secure the passage of the bill to prevent the throwing of materials of any kind in the harbors of the United States, which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress.

Resolved, That they be also requested to secure the appropriation of $600,000, asked for by Gen John Newton, United States Engineers, for the removal of shoals and obstructions from the harbor of New-York, early action being called for by the existence of a wreck in the fair-way of vessels entering at Sandy Hook, beyond the jurisdiction of the State authority.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted concerning the death of Walter S. Griffith, Second Vice-President of the Chamber. The President spoke at length regarding the death of the Vice-President of the Chamber, and also of Mr. Seward and Mr. Greeley.

The following gentlemen proposed for membership of the Chamber of Commerce were elected: James L. Anthony, No. 76 Wall-street; John Crerar, No. 59 Liberty-street; James M. Dunbar, No. 59 Leonard-street; Henry Paris Egleston, No. 40 Exchange-place; Benjamin W. Floyd, No. 269 Broome-street; Robert N. Kitching, No. 65 Broadway; James W. McCullon, No. 60 Beaver-street; Alexander E. Orr, No. 20 South-street; Alden B. Stockwell, No. 61 Wall-street; Samuel A. Strang, No. 59 Liberty-street.

Notes About the Steam-Ships.

The steam-ship Cresswell, reported lost on her voyage from Falmouth to Cork, was built this year at North Shields, and was owned by William Johnson. She was registered at North Shields. Tonnage, 943, British measurement; 98 horse-power.

The brig Eliza Sherris, bound from Rio to the United States, with a cargo of coffee, went ashore at Belmonte, on the 28th October, and became a total loss of hull and cargo.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company intend, during the next year, to make their line of steamers from Hamburg to Panama semi-monthly, instead of monthly, as at present, and to run their steamers direct from Hamburg to Aspinwall, via Grimsby and St. Thomas. Returning they will touch at Savanilla, St. Thomas, and Southampton. The service of this Company to Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra, Maracaibo, and Trinidad will be carried on by intercolonial boats, connecting at St. Thomas with the Atlantic steamers.

ENGLISH MILLIONAIRES.

From the London Spectator.

We publish below a very curious and suggestive list, compiled for us from the files of the *Illustrated London News*. That journal publishes every week a paragraph about wills under probate which is known to be accurate, is suspected to be official, and is, we believe, as regards considerable fortunes, nearly complete. At least we miss but one name, that of Mr. Brassey, which was certainly that of a millionaire. This list is extracted from those paragraphs, and contains, we have every reason to believe, the account of almost every fortune exceeding a quarter of a million personalty which has been transferred by death within the past ten years:

Jan.	17, 1863—John Cattly, Esq., Shabden Park, Chipstead, Baltic Merchant	£250,000
Feb.	21, 1863—H. T. Hope, Esq., Deepdene, Surrey	300,000
March	14, 1863—Richard Green, Esq., ship-owner, Blackwall	350,000
April	4, 1863—E. Lloyd, Combe House, Croydon	600,000
April	11, 1863—W. Hobson, Esq., Harley-street, Cavendish-square	300,000
June	20, 1863—The Marquis of Lansdowne	350,000
July	18, 1863—Joshua Field, Park Crescent, Portland-place	250,000
July	25, 1863—J. C. Schreiber, Esq., Henhurst, Kent	350,000
Dec.	26, 1863—S. G. Smith, Esq., Sacomb Park, Herts	500,000
Feb.	27, 1864—H. Farnell, Esq., Isleworth	250,000
March	5, 1864—H. Ruth, Esq., Harley-street	500,000
March	5, 1864—J. R. Oppenheim, London	250,000
March	12, 1864—The Duke of Cleveland	800,000
March	12, 1864—Sir R. P. Glyn, intestate	500,000
March	19, 1864—A. Saltmarsh, Esq., Bill Hill, Berks	300,000
April	23, 1864—James Maxse, Esq., Upper Grosvenor-street	300,000
April	30, 1864—Rev. J. Arkwright, Mark Hall, Essex	400,000
May	21, 1864—Sir W. Brown, Richmond Hill, Liverpool	900,000
June	4, 1864—T. H. Maudslay, Esq., E. of Lambeth	250,000
July	2, 1864—Samuel Brooks, Esq., banker, Manchester	250,000
July	9, 1864—John Hayne, Esq., Gloucester-square, Hyde Park	400,000
July	16, 1864—James Kershaw, Esq., M. P.	300,000
Oct.	8, 1864—George Beaufoy, Esq., South Lambeth	250,000
Dec.	24, 1864—Hudson Gurney, Keswick, Norfolk, and St. James	1,100,000
Jan.	14, 1865—J. Bates, Esq., formerly Boston, United States, lately Bishopsgate-street	600,000
Feb.	11, 1865—Duke of Newcastle	250,000
April	1, 1865—R. Burrow, Esq., Ringwood Hall, Derbyshire	500,000
April	8, 1865—Duke of Northumberland	500,000
May	27, 1865—Sir Samuel Cunard	350,000
June	3, 1865—W. G. Prescott, Esq., Threadneedle-street, banker	250,000
June	24, 1865—Marchioness of Londonderry	400,000
July	22, 1865—Richard Thornton, Esq.	2,800,000
July	29, 1865—C. Farnell, Esq., Isleworth, brewer	350,000
Aug.	19, 1865—Pantia Ralli, Esq., Connaught-place	400,000
Aug.	26, 1865—F. Williams, Esq., Langburn Hill, Worcester	400,000
Sept.	2, 1865—R. L. Cleave, Esq., Summerfield House, Warwickshire	300,000
Oct.	14, 1865—Sir B. Heywood, Manchester and London	400,000
Oct.	28, 1865—Rev. Canon Moore	250,000
Dec.	16, 1865—E. Wheler Mills, Esq., banker	250,000
Jan.	20, 1866—G. R. Elkington, Birmingham, electro-plater	350,000
June	2, 1866—W. H. Lambton, Esq., Chesham-place	500,000
June	23, 1866—F. D. Goldsmid, Esq., M. P.	400,000
July	28, 1866—R. Gardner, Chaseley, Manchester	350,000
Sept.	15, 1866—Don Pedro Gonzales de Candamo, Lima	800,000
Oct.	27, 1866—J. Ashbury, Manchester and London	400,000
Nov.	3, 1866—T. J. Eyre, Esq., Bath	350,000
Nov.	24, 1866—Peter Arkwright, Esq., Willersley	800,000
Dec.	15, 1866—W. H. Goschen, Esq., merchant	500,000
Dec.	29, 1866—T. A. Gibbs, Esq., Lancaster Gate	400,000
Feb.	2, 1867—Humphrey F. Mildmay, Esq., Shoreham-place, Sevenoaks	400,000
Feb.	23, 1867—Rev. Godfrey Arkwright, Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire	300,000
April	6, 1867—J. G. Abbot, Esq., Newcastle, iron and brass founder	600,000
April	13, 1867—W. H. Sparrow, Esq., Penn, Staffordshire, iron-master, &c.	600,000
April	27, 1867—Alex. Cunningham, Esq.	500,000
May	4, 1867—Charles Hardy, Esq., Chilham Castle, Kent	600,000
May	25, 1867—Hollingworth Maguire, Lombard-street	500,000
June	1, 1867—Dowager Countess of Jersey	300,000
June	1, 1867—John Gott, Esq., Armley House, Yorkshire	350,000
July	13, 1867—R. Curteis Pomfret, Esq., Rye, Sussex	300,000
Aug.	10, 1867—W. H. Whitbread, Esq., Southill, Bedfordshire	250,000
Sept.	7, 1867—W. Crawshay, Esq., Caversham Park, Oxon	2,000,000
Sept.	21, 1867—Duke of Northumberland	350,000
Oct.	26, 1867—Lord Aveland	400,000
Oct.	26, 1867—John Lewis, Esq., London and Paris, merchant	500,000
Nov.	9, 1867—James Aspinall Turner, late M. P. for Manchester	300,000
Jan.	18, 1868—John Ames, Esq., Clevelands, Lyme Regis, Devon	500,000
Feb.	22, 1868—Jos. Strager, Esq., Benwell, Northumberland	250,000
Feb.	29, 1868—John Vickers, Esq., Victoria Distillery	350,000
March	10, 1868—Peter Pantia Ralli, Esq., merchant	500,000
March	14, 1868—Samuel Eyres, Esq., Armley, Leeds	1,200,000
April	18, 1868—S. R. Fydell, Esq., Morcott Hall, Uppingham	250,000
May	16, 1868—H. Houldsworth, Esq., Glasgow	400,000
June	6, 1868—J. Josiah Ollivant, Bowdon, Cheshire, goldsmith	250,000
June	13, 1868—T. Bridges, Esq., Elner, Felsham, Surrey	600,000
July	4, 1868—Marquis of Salisbury	300,000
Aug.	8, 1868—Sir B. L. Guinness, the great Dublin brewer	1,100,000
Oct.	24, 1868—Earl of Abergavenny	300,000
Oct.	31, 1868—Earl of Normanton	700,000
Nov.	21, 1868—Robert Oliverson, Esq., Lloyds	380,000
Dec.	5, 1868—E. Marjoribanks, senior partner Coutts & Co.	600,000
Dec.	12, 1868—W. Fox, Esq., proctor	250,000
Jan.	2, 1869—Don Cristobal de Murietta, K. G. C., Spanish Order of Charles III	600,000
Jan.	9, 1869—Lord Ashburton	250,000
Jan.	16, 1869—George Barker, Esq., of Standlake, Berks	250,000
Jan.	23, 1869—J. Stainforth Beckett, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant, West Riding, Yorkshire	350,000
March	13, 1869—Miss Sarah Waller, Bromley, Kent	350,000
March	27, 1869—Joseph Crossley, Esq., Bromfield, Halifax	900,000
May	1, 1869—Charles Bell, Esq., M. P., City	300,000
May	1, 1869—G. R. Smith, Lombard-street	300,000
May	22, 1869—Lord Leconfield	250,000
May	29, 1869—Anselmo de Arroyava, Prince's Gate	350,000
May	29, 1869—W. Cook, Esq., Roydon Hall, Kent	600,000
June	5, 1869—Sir E. Cunard, in England	300,000
	Also property in North American Provinces.	
June	5, 1869—Samuel Scott, Esq., Cavendish-square	1,400,000
July	10, 1869—Peter Maze, Esq., Portland-place	350,000
Aug.	14, 1869—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Lord Broughton	250,000
Aug.	21, 1869—W. Stevenson Davidson, banker, St. James'-street	400,000
Sept.	4, 1869—J. Rendle, Esq., South Ella, Hull	250,000
Sept.	18, 1869—Robert Gosling, Esq., Fleet-street	700,000
Sept.	18, 1869—E. Giles, Esq., Stock Exchange	250,000
Oct.	16, 1869—W. H. Forman, Esq., Pippbrook House, Dorking	1,000,000
Oct.	23, 1869—J. Matthew, Esq., Burford Boxhill	350,000
Nov.	13, 1869—W. Edgar, Esq., Piccadilly	300,000
Dec.	25, 1869—Mr. Peabody	400,000
Jan.	1, 1870—Marquis of Westminster	800,000
Jan.	8, 1870—J. A. Wigan, Esq., Clare House, East Malling, Kent	300,000
Jan.	22, 1870—Lord Foley	250,000
Feb.	26, 1870—James Mackillop, Esq., Grosvenor-square	250,000
March	5, 1870—Don Gregorio de Meir y Feran	500,000
March	12, 1870—Thomas Fielden, Esq., Wellfield, Crumpsell	1,300,000
March	12, 1870—Thomas Parr, Esq., Gruppenhall, Hayes	500,000
March	26, 1870—F. Steiner, Esq., Lancaster	300,000
April	9, 1870—Lord Derby	250,000
April	16, 1870—H. Warner, Esq., Loughborough, Leicester	250,000
May	14, 1870—Jos. Gibbins, Esq., Houndshill, Worcester	300,000
June	18, 1870—J. Robinson, Esq., Spring Bank, Chesterfield	300,000
June	25, 1870—Sir E. Antrobus	300,000
June	25, 1870—E. Wilson, Esq., Rigmaden Park, Westmoreland	350,000
July	2, 1870—Sir W. Williams, Tregullow, Cornwall	300,000
July	30, 1870—W. S. Burnside, Esq., Nottingham	250,000
Aug.	13, 1870—James Du Pré, Esq., Wilton Park	250,000
Oct.	15, 1870—W. Thornton West, Esq., Poynder's Road, Clapham Park	500,000
Oct.	22, 1870—John Brocklehurst, Esq., Macclesfield	800,000
Nov.	5, 1870—Miss E. Atherton, Kersall Cell	400,000
Dec.	10, 1870—Thomas Thornton, Esq., Brixton	900,000
Dec.	17, 1870—R. Harvey, Esq., Greenway, Devon	350,000
Dec.	24, 1870—Christopher Wilson, Esq.	250,000
Jan.	14, 1871—T. Brocklehurst, Esq., The Fence, Macclesfield, Chester	600,000
Jan.	21, 1871—Lord Hotham	500,000
Jan.	28, 1871—Right Hon. H. W. Cavendish Scott Bentinck, Lord H. Bentinck	500,000
Feb.	4, 1871—B. Bacon Williams, Esq., Crown Court	600,000
March	11, 1871—Baron Nathaniel D. Rothschild	1,800,000
April	29, 1871—Mrs. S. Gould, Mordon House, North Corry, Somerset	250,000
May	20, 1871—Mrs. Augusta Ivers Mary Dixon	400,000
May	27, 1871—Rev. J. Williams, Tring Park, Herts	500,000
July	8, 1871—Marquis of Hertford	500,000
July	8, 1871—Sir Oswald Mosly, Rolleston Hall, Staffordshire	350,000
Sept.	9, 1871—Giles Loder, Esq., Clarendon-place, Hyde Park Gardens	3,000,000
Nov.	11, 1871—T. G. Gosling, Esq., Portland-place	350,000
Nov.	25, 1871—Sir R. Murchison	250,000
Dec.	23, 1871—J. A. T. Smyth, Esq., Cumberland Terrace, Hyde Park	400,000
Dec.	30, 1871—Alfred Reyner, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Manchester	350,000
Feb.	28, 1872—C. Buxton, Esq., M. P.	250,000
Feb.	28, 1872—S. D. D. Castillo, Château of Condé	600,000
Feb.	28, 1872—James Foster, Walthamstow	300,000
March	9, 1872—James Lewis, Esq., Greenbank, Oldham	500,000
March	16, 1872—J. Pease, Esq., formerly M. P.	350,000
March	16, 1872—J. Gillott, Edgbaston	[illegible]
April	6, 1872—Lord Lonsdale	700,000
April	20, 1872—Henry Harris, Esq., Longwood, Bingley, Yorkshire	350,000
April	20, 1872—R. Dykes, Esq., Kilmorie House, Torquay	250,000
April	27, 1872—D. Cave, Esq., Cleve Hill, Gloucestershire	400,000
May	4, 1872—J. Kerr, merchant and ship-owner, Greenock	333,000
May	25, 1872—R. B. Byrne, Esq., Brabant Court and Philpot-lane	400,000
May	25, 1872—J. Chadwick, Esq., Manchester	250,000
May	25, 1872—W. Moir, Esq., merchant, Liverpool	250,000
June	15, 1872—Sir F. Crossley, M. P.	800,000
June	29, 1872—Duke of Bedford	600,000
July	27, 1872—J. Peel, Esq., M. P.	300,000
Aug.	24, 1872—A. Worthington, Esq., Whitchurch, Salop	250,000
Aug.	31, 1872—E. Walker, Esq., New-square, Lincoln's Inn	500,000

Ten persons, therefore, have expired in Great Britain within the decade leaving more than a million, fifty-three leaving more than a half million, and a hundred and sixty-one, leaving more than a quarter of a million sterling. These fortunes are exclusive altogether of fortunes still more numerous and vast invested in land, and are, for two reasons, which we will explain, very considerably understated, both in extent and number. They are understated in extent because the official appraisers are bound when estimating the value of a business, to be extremely lenient, and concerns really indestructible, or at all events safe for a generation, are taxed as if they were worth only two or three years' purchase. This is perfectly just, because although Mr. Bass' brewery, or Baron Rothschild's bank, or the *Times* newspaper may be worth fifty years' purchase to their owners, yet other breweries, banks, and newspapers may be worth only two or three, and the same rule must, in fairness, be applied to all. Moreover, the value of brains employed in any great business is so large a portion of its capital that a rigid estimate is impossible—suppose, for instance, that in 1860 one of the Gurneys had been a splendid financier—or would, in an immense number of instances, involve pillage so gross that succession duties would be suppressed by popular disgust. The estimate for certain other descriptions of personalty—for example, libraries—is usually lenient, an estimate of auction value rather than of real value, and the totals, therefore, may be accepted, as well within the mark. The number, moreover, is no indication as to the number of such fortunes in existence. Men have been accumulating since history began, but the scale of accumulation has varied exceedingly from age to age. We have no space for the inquiry just now, but we think we could prove that no private individual in our day, not even the late Baron James Rothschild, ever possessed such a fortune—estimating it by the quantity of wheat it would buy—as one or two of the Roman nobles, while just before the discovery of America great fortunes were in apparent amount ridiculously small. There is strong evidence to prove that Charles V.'s bankers, the Fuggers, whose wealth made them Princes with sovereign rights—their heir is defying Bavaria at this minute to expel him as a Jesuit because he is a mediatised Prince—never had more than a quarter of a million, while in 1750 scarcely any Englishman could have produced half a million, perhaps not one. The new scale, under which a man with less than a million is, among rich men, quite poor, and men can be quoted worth twenty millions, has only been in force twenty years, and most of the new millionaires have not had time to die. We expect, should we be able to repeat this record ten years hence, to find it enormously enlarged, both in scale and number, venturing to predict confidently that it will contain at least a hundred fortunes exceeding a million sterling, the figure which we may in 1872 accept as the lowest at which a mercantile or financial grandee could begin to think that he should by and by be almost a prosperous man. If the account should then, under some new law, include the landed fortunes, it will be swollen out of all knowledge, for no truth about English property is so certain as this—that no man in England can become wealthy without part of his wealth going to the owners of the soil, and especially to three individuals, the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Portman.

With all these allowances, the list we have given is still a curious and almost startling proof of the wealth which is accumulating in these islands, and which if it does not tempt conquest—think what a British indemnity would be!—may carry us through long seasons of serious calamity. The well-known names in that list are as few as the plums in a poor man's cake. There are men in the city, no doubt, bankers, and loan dealers, and brokers, men whose interest it is to know the millionaire peerage, who can recognize every name, and can tell you how the money was made, but to the mass of our readers the majority will be as unknown as the lady who this week allowed a fortune of a quarter of a million to be forfeited to the Crown. Seven in ten of them will be known only to a locality, two in ten only to a family circle, and one in ten may be called absolutely unknown. There is one in particular about whom almost any group of educated men would affirm that his very name was impossible, and could not exist. Very few of them outside the Peerage were in any way conspicuous, or suspected by the general public of being more than ordinarily wealthy. They lived quietly, occupied themselves in supervising some large business, and let their fortunes grow. In quiet streets in London, and the great cities, especially of the north, there are hundreds of such men, "rich beyond the dreams of avarice," but leading quiet, unostentatious lives, making no boast of their wealth, spending or saving it as it seems good to them, but in neither case demanding from the community the kind of recognition and deference which on the Continent is accorded to exceptional riches. Clever aristocrats snap up their daughters for their sons sometimes, or their sons for their daughters, but that is nearly the sole privilege or suffering which marks them out from the ruck of well-to-do middle-class men. They are very seldom extravagant, except in a quiet way, spending, for instance, enormously on a hobby like fruit-culture—we should like to know the real cost of the peaches annually consumed in England—though they are apt to contract a taste for a practice which is really an odd method of investment, but looks superficially like an extravagance. The millionaires of to-day, like the old Italian nobles, are maniacs for collecting. They fix, often by accident, on some object, and ransack the earth in search of it. The present form of this mania is not the Horace-Walpole form, but a new one, that of collecting articles which, besides their other merits, will keep and sell again. A quiet man, whose name is unknown three streets off, will produce to his intimates a collection of sapphires no crowned head could rival, and which he has bought he scarcely knows why, except that sapphires are beautiful and indestructible, and as "good" as most bonds. Another tells you, without any idea of ostentation, that he has "most of the jade that was in the Winter Palace," say about £60,000 worth. A third has plates on his ground floor worth half a plum, while a fourth has a passion for pictures like that of Mr. J. Gillott. Nobody ever hears of these purchases, but if at the other ends of the earth a sale is going on of objects they covet, they hear of it, and somehow the articles make their way to England. The concrete wealth, the "portable property," as one of Dickens' characters calls it, which is in this way shovelled upon our shores every year is almost incredible, as is the growth of the desire for purchasing costly and beautiful things. The dealers who supply them multiply like the millionaires, they wander everywhere—Italy and Japan, for example, are at this moment being searched as it were with microscopes—and they always find a market. Hidden away in plain houses or shops which seem to be full of rubbish are treasures that would have delighted Louis Quatorze. People repeat with a smile the phrase attributed to Blucher and to Platoff that London would be "a splendid place to plunder," but they do not realize to themselves what the amount of plunder would be, or what would be the loss in another great fire, or how high and broad the mass of wealth deposited each year in Great Britain is gradually growing.

It may be said, indeed always is said, by the educated virtuosi who begin to swarm in London, that the millionaires waste money in these purchases, but we doubt if that is the case. Now and then you hear of a rich man who has spent a plum on rubbishy pictures, or still more rubbishy manuscripts, or who will buy jewels by candle-light, and so on; but, as a rule, the millionaires take good care of themselves. They spend a little in acquiring their education, but they have clear brains to help them; they are jealous of their reputations for business ability, and they learn the values of cameos as they would of grey shirtings, and so are very seldom "done." Sometimes they become marvellously acute. Mr. —— is a new man, but just try to pass a forgery on him for a Petitot; and Mr. —— looks very stupid, but the cleverest Jew dealer in Venice will not get out of him sixpence more than its value for the piece of lace which to other eyes is a piece of lace, but which, when it comes home, Mr. Heywood will verify as matchless. It is the would-be connoisseurs who are "done," not the millionaires. Nor do we perceive that they deprave taste very much, as they are accused of doing. They are shocking architects, no doubt, very often, chiefly because they enjoy the only bit of creative work they can indulge in so much that they grow impatient of scientific advice; but taste, as far as we can learn, does not grow worse, but better, as witness the great improvement in furniture, the extinction of costly tawdriness in dress, the inconceivable improvement in glass and porcelain, and the sudden enthusiasm for the Oriental style of color, a style as remote from the vulgar English taste as the design of a modern dinner-plate is from the willow-pattern. It takes time to cultivate the eyes of a race like ours, which is not taught by its climate to fly from garish brilliancy; but it is not from this side that we dread the accumulation of wealth in Britain, but from a very different one. Great wealth now gives so much, so much even of intellectual enjoyment, so much freedom, variety, and pleasure to life, that even the wise and good begin to hunger for it, and to postpone to its acquisition the efforts which alone can advance the world. Money is not the root of evil only by any means, but still which spiritual truth of the few we have—say, for example, the duty of sympathy—or which proved political doctrine, or which science, or, to go lower, which proposition in Euclid, would the nation sell for another million sterling a year?

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, presented petitions from the citizens of New-York for a Prohibitory Liquor law, applicable to the District of Columbia and other Territories.

Messrs. Conkling, of New-York, Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented similar petitions.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the railroad from Macgregor to the west end of O'Brien County.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill for the construction of a Court-house and Post-office at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, introduced a bill to facilitate the administration of justice.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the other Territories.

OFFICERS RETIRED UNDER THE ACT OF 1866.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate a list of the officers of the regular army who have been retired under the provisions of the act of 1866, and a statement of the actual rank held by them in the regular army and in the volunteer army, and of the rank held by them when wounded, and the rank and pay on which they were retired, and also a list of those who have applied to be retired under the act of 1872, with their rank and pay.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have in regard to the existence of the slave-trade upon the coast of Africa, and the action, if any, taken by the British Government for its suppression. Agreed to.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday, requesting the President to communicate the grounds upon which United States troops are to be sent to Arkansas, if they are to be sent.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, hoped the Senator would not press the resolution now. It was important in its purpose, and very extraordinary in its form, and it ought to be referred to a committee and carefully considered, because it proposed that the Senate take the unprecedented step of calling the President to account for the exercise of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, denied that the resolution was intended to reflect upon the President in any way. He had two objects in offering it; first, to get information on which to base another resolution, and second, to let the people of Arkansas understand that if troops were sent there they were sent only for the purpose of maintaining the law. Before offering the resolution he had conversed with the President, who assured him that if troops should be sent, it would be for that purpose alone; but he wished to have this officially announced, so that the people of the State might understand it.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, said there was a large military establishment in Arkansas—an arsenal and barracks—to which it had been customary to send troops, and therefore it was not at all likely that the people would be surprised or alarmed if troops were sent there now.

Mr. Edmunds said he had objected to this resolution simply because of its form, and without any design to prevent the Senator (Rice) from obtaining any necessary information.

Mr. Rice said that Mr. Edmunds might modify the form of the resolution so as to make it unobjectionable. The motion to take up the resolution was lost.

MR. SUMNER AND THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said as the Senate was about to reorganize its committees, he must ask, in obedience to the instructions of his physician, to be excused from service on any committee. He made the request with great regret.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that at an early day he would call up the bill in relation to the French spoliation claims.

COLLEGES FOR AGRICULTURE AND THE ARTS.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts and the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes. He read a long address in support of the bill, in which he argued that science and the arts ought to take precedence of the classics in the education of American youth, and that the liberal endowment of these colleges would be one of the most powerful means of promoting intelligence and virtue among all the people and developing the resources of the whole country.

At the conclusion of his address the further consideration of the bill was postponed for a week, and then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, at request, to incorporate a Banking Association, with a capital of $100,000,000, under the style of "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America."

By Mr. L. Myers, of Pennsylvania, giving the widow of Gen. Meade a pension of $2,000 a year.

By Mr. Harris, of Virginia, to amend the Tariff act, so as to permit farmers and planters to sell leaf tobacco without restrictions, and to modify the law imposing a tax on retail dealers in leaf tobacco.

By Mr. Taffe, of Nebraska, to sell certain public lands to the Republican Valley Railroad Company.

By Mr. Sargent, of California, to amend the Internal Revenue laws, by providing for stamps for thirds, beer kegs.

By Mr. Platt, of Virginia, to amend the Bankruptcy act.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sufferers by fire in Boston, allowing a drawback on all materials imported into the port and district of Boston and Charlestown, to be used and actually used in the construction and completion of buildings erected on the sites of buildings destroyed in the fire of the 9th and 10th of November last, such drawbacks to be also allowed on imported goods in warehouse on the day that the act goes into effect; the act to be in operation for one year. He briefly explained and advocated the bill, stating that it corresponded with the like bill for Chicago, last session, save that it did not, as that bill did, except lumber.

Mr. Peters of Maine, remarked that although the district he represented would suffer by the admission of lumber free of duty, and although the City of Bangor, in his district, lost through its insurance companies more in proportion than Boston did, he would not make any opposition to the bill.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, said that following the lead of the gentleman from Maine, (Peters,) he would not antagonize the bill in the interests of the lumber-producing States. Still, he thought with the same propriety manufactured goods, such as are produced in Massachusetts, might be admitted free of duty in Michigan.

Mr. Dawes replied that the two cases were very different in principle. The difference lay in the misfortune which justified the bill.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Lynch, of Maine; Maynard, of Tennessee; Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Niblack, of Indiana, and the bill passed unanimously.

THE SLOOPS OF WAR.

The House then, at 10 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the sloops of war.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, contended that it was not practicable for small vessels of from 500 to 600 tons to carry ten guns of large calibre. He therefore assumed that the description of vessels as given by the Chairman of the Naval Committee (Mr. Scofield) was not correct, but that the statement of Mr. Platt, that they were to be from 1,500 to 2,000 tons burden, was nearer the mark. If so such vessels should not be called "small;" a two thousand ton vessel was not a small but a large one, and it would require vessels of that size to carry ten guns of large calibre. Such vessels could not be built for anything like the sum indicated. A commercial vessel of two thousand tons, of superior quality and high speed, costs in England from seventy thousand pounds to eighty thousand pounds, and would cost in the United States at least $800,000. Such a vessel for war purposes would cost here from $800,000 to $1,000,000. His information agreed entirely with the statement of Mr. Randall, that the actual cost of the vessels would approach, for each one of them, $1,000,000. He contended, therefore, that the House had a right to much better information than it had received on this subject, and to have a matured plan submitted to it for the creation of a navy before it was called upon to vote for this bill.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, argued that the gentlemen from Maine (Mr. Hale) and from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield) had confessed that the plan each opposed for building ships was vicious—one distrusted private contracts as jobs, the other the navy-yards as prodigal and wasteful. Both plans bad, which shall we choose? Both gentlemen have not laid stress enough on the mischiefs that require reform. The navy-yards need reform, especially as to employes and politics. Who shall now reform the acknowledged jobbery of private contracts? Did the election reform the very uncivil service of turning in hundreds of laborers before the election, and turning them out after the election, on the keen edge of Winter, to privation, if not starvation? He favored the experiment of building three by each, made with every proviso and restriction to guard against prodigality and corruption. He said that but little work was done in the navy-yards, yet Congress appropriated millions last year for them. As this bill was not framed on a general plan—as it was an immature make-shift, and something ought to be done—he favored reducing the number of sloops to six, and to experiment with a less sum, until more information and a better plan is given.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, stated his reasons for opposing the bill. Congress had appropriated annually for the last three years over twenty millions, and yet the navy had no ships—no new ones. They were all worthless, although twice as much money was spent as was spent at a time when the country had a navy that was efficient. Where was all the money gone? Besides, there had been 471 ships sold in the last five years—sold in ways that Congress knew nothing of. He did not know but that these ten vessels would be declared unfit for service and sold again before they were built a year. He had information that ships had been sold to the lowest, not to the highest bidder; and it had been charged in the Senate, by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, that one vessel had been sold for $19,000 which, after getting one coat of paint, was sold again for $120,000 in the course of a week.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, advocated the postponement of the bill, on the ground that the House was not in possession of such information as would enable it to act intelligently on the subject. The report of the Secretary of the Navy was extremely and disreputably devoid of such information as Congress had a right to expect. There was in it a total lack of detailed and intelligent information on the subject. He opposed the bill because this country did not aspire to be a great naval Power. It would be inconsistent with its policy and essential principles to aspire to become either a great military or great naval Power. The army and navy were now on a peace footing, and in his judgment they could be still more reduced with advantage. The security of the United States against all dangers from without was to be found, not in a great standing army or navy, but was to be looked for, and did today most effectually exist, in what might be called the concrete power of a mighty nation. No Power on earth desired to interfere with American commerce on any seas, and we needed no flourish of a grand navy to add any security to American commerce, small and trivial as it was. What was of infinitely more importance to the people of the United States was, that Congress should so remodel and reform the existing most imperfect and scandalous laws affecting their relations with all other nations of the world, so that there could be built up in this country a great and powerful commercial navy. In that there would be reflected the power of a great nation, and it would add ten thousand fold more to the great concrete power to which he had referred than all our navies could ever do. Give the people the silent power of a great commerce resting on intelligent laws at home; resting on the freedom of exchange; freedom in the construction and purchase of vessels; freedom from all ridiculous, effete, and scandalous theories of the Middle Ages: freedom from all the errors that had characterized other nations in the past. These were the reforms that were needed. These were the things to which the House should address itself, instead of wasting time on an immature bill, not sustained by any intelligent report from any committee.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Coughlan, of California, against the amendment to have half the vessels built in private ship-yards, and by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, in support of it.

The previous question was then seconded, after which Mr. Scofield, who reported the bill, was entitled to an hour to close the debate. He yielded a portion of the time to several members.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, a member of the Naval Committee, advocated the bill as a matter of necessity, the navy of the United States being now in a rotten and ruinous condition. He admitted that there was nothing to be feared from the great Powers, but the people whom it was desired to impress, with the greatness of this country were the semi-civilized nations of the world. It was for that object more than any other that those vessels were needed.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Naval Committee, closed the discussion. He advocated the bill, and opposed the amendment requiring half the vessels to be built in private shipyards. He stated that eight of those vessels could be put to-morrow in course of construction in the navy-yards, four of wood and four of iron—all of them could be constructed in the navy-yards sooner than they could be in private yards. The navy-yards had now all the machinery, all the officers, the foremen, the superintendents, and a portion of the laborers, who were being paid all the time, so that, in point of fact, the building of these vessels at the navy-yards would take less money out of the Treasury than if they were built at private yards. He ridiculed the demagogism of members who voted for the Eight-hour law in the Government workshops, and who now alleged, as a reason for giving these vessels out on contract, that the workmen in the navy-yards only labored eight hours a day, while in private yards they worked ten hours. He also ridiculed the position of the Philadelphia members, who, after all their operations in favor of establishing a great navy-yard on League Island, now that they had it there, wanted to have ships built not there, but in private ship-yards.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, remarked that if one of these vessels was to be built at the League Island Navy-yard, the youngest member of the House would never see it completed, because no appropriations had ever been made to supply the yard with machinery.

Mr. SCOFIELD—And with such advocates as my colleague, not only he, but his children, will be buried before League Island Navy-yard will be completed, if he comes in one year and says that a navy-yard is absolutely necessary, and comes in the next year and says: "It is a very good thing to have, but you must go to a private yard if you want to have a ship built." [Laughter.]

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that no contract or order for the construction of these vessels shall be made until full detailed estimates are submitted to Congress, and appropriations made therefor.

Mr. Sargent, of California, opposed Mr. Garfield's amendment as postponing the matter for another year, and advocated the passage of the bill as reported.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, favored the construction of vessels carrying less than six guns, and stated on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, that there had not been during this Administration a single case where a naval vessel had been at all effective in enforcing the neutrality laws, but that in every such instance resort had to be had to vessels in the revenue marine service; and he feared the House was about to commit the mistake of authorizing the construction of too large vessels.

Mr. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill of the Committee, urging the immediate necessity of strengthening our navy. He illustrated its inadequacy to protect our commerce and the rights of American citizens abroad, stating that we are absolutely unable at present to replace in our foreign squadron several of the ships which had been sent home as unseaworthy. Much of this was occasioned by the haste with which we had to build and buy during the war. The live oak of Florida and Georgia could not then be reached, and all of our timber was unseasoned. This bill gave full authority to the Secretary to build these ten sloops. No doubt six or seven of them would be built at our navy-yards, and those of iron could be built—at least two of them—at the navy-yards, but it would still be at the option of the Secretary to build several of them at private yards. This discretion he was willing to give, but above all, he wanted the ships to be built, and it would be a subject of congratulation that this necessary project would give employment to thousands of skilled mechanics and laborers.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Hale's amendment requiring half the number to be built in private ship-yards was agreed to—yeas, 77; nays, 55.

An amendment offered by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, to modify the provision in regard to guns, so as to make it read, "not exceeding ten guns," was agreed to.

Mr. Garfield's amendment, requiring plans and estimates to be reported to Congress, and an appropriation made before the work is commenced, was also agreed to.

Mr. Cox's amendment, reducing the number of vessels to be constructed from ten to six was also agreed to—yeas 104, nays 67.

The bill, as thus amended, was then passed.

A motion to adjourn to Monday was made and defeated.

The House then, at 3:50 P. M., adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The following is the day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Dec. 6, 1872: Nos. 358, 384, 490, 491, 868, 869, 870, 871.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—Call at 115.—115, White vs. Lehman; 38, Haust vs. Barnes; 53, Thomas vs. Sterk; 68, Congdon vs. Barr; 90, Fetters vs. Bell; 103, Martin vs. Lowenstein; 104, McGregor vs. Welsh; 106, Wilson et al. vs. Kerr; 107, Windfield vs. Tracy; 108, Whitehead vs. Kennedy et al.; 109, Collenson vs. Hopkins; 110, White et al. vs. Talmadge et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Short Causes.—1643, Myers et al. vs. Marcus; 1707½, Easley vs. Chaver; 1969, Thurnauer vs. Herman; 2953, Sheppard vs. Dennison; 3023, Lagana vs. Raffa; 3155, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Weed; 3287, Grunwood vs. Bunk; 3285, Lesher et al. vs. Roesner; 3427, Nan Creed vs. Cornus; 3429, Fifth National Bank of New-York vs. Smith; 3431, Hogan vs. Heramy; 3461, Griffin vs. Howard; 3483, Phelan vs. Finke; 3599, Davis vs. Wilkinson; 3625, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Gerson; 3629, Moore vs. Note; 3889, Gilmore vs. Croswell; 3691, Degraaf vs. Midgely; 3709, Wartzfelder vs. Everett; 3755, Alonzo vs. Romer; 3757, Judd vs. Bless; 3857, Deet vs. Sanderson; 3879, Koehler vs. Mannheim; 3917, Bayha vs. McBain; 3921, McNarg vs. Benjamin; 3925, Smith vs. Hodges; 4039, Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Mathers, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Short Causes.—2334½, Conetter vs. The Mayor, &c.; 262½, McConnell et al. vs. Pyne; 3434, Brennan, Sheriff, vs. Heller et al.; 3622, Cummerford vs. Wildman et al.; 3740, Capers et al. vs. Gregory; 1456½, American Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; 2308, O'Brien vs. Hillgrave; 3638½, Black vs. Cumming; 3518, Giles vs. Conkling; 3542, Spring vs. Burroughs; 3632, Reed vs. Bank; 3642, Horton vs. Mann; 3694, First New-York National Bank vs. Lenox Glass Company; 3850, Wanner vs. Gray et al.; 2994, Baninger vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 3154, Litchfield vs. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad; 3168, Gibson vs. Metcalf et al.; 3304, Goldstein vs. Cohen; 3120, Paret et al. vs. White et al.; 3558, Hayman vs. Runheimer; 3606, Lindsay vs. Francis; 3,700, Lindsay vs. Neil; 3776, Beach vs. Demarest.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—547, Courtney vs. Baker; 789, Blunt vs. Max; 1895, Lirch vs. Becker; 1551, Wood vs. Panama Railroad Company; 1875, Newfreed vs. Copperman; 1349, Mann vs. Tallmann.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Adjourned until Monday next.

MARINE COURTS—The Marine Courts have all adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1077, Owen vs. Randall; 1514, Burgoyne vs. Demerest; 846, Harman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 332, Fish vs. Standert; 1684, Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Yockel; 1712, Shannon vs. Riley; 68, McCally vs. Gano; 609, Howell vs. Empire Fire Insurance Company; 1634, Dowell vs. Singer; 1589, Cling vs. Disch; 1524, Tannenbaum vs. Migel; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 374, Faus vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1385, Muller vs. Hoffman; 632, Perrine vs. Lohman; 1652, Gillespie vs. Hess; 1073, Sheehan vs. Edgar; 1556, Jachems vs. Tallman.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—Nos. 190, 178, 228, 229, 232 to 247 inclusive.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 75, 106, 25, 117 to 123 inclusive, 126, 127, 129 to 146 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 5.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

John J. Nolon *vs.* Alfred H. Willmott; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Jeremiah S. Lane *vs.* Anthony P. Salter; motion granted on payment of defendant's cost of opposing.

William Koening *vs.* Adam Steckee; complaint dismissed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON REAL ESTATE LAW.

Miner vs. Beekman et al.—In this case, which excited considerable interest at the time of its trial before the Superior Court, in this City, and which involved the validity of an old title to a large amount of property in this City, a decision has now been reached in the Court of last resort. The facts of the case, as presented on the trial, are briefly as follows: In 1838 Isaac M. Woolley was the owner in fee of a tract of land in this City, which tract is now divided into five lots, with houses erected thereon, and located on Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. During the same year Woolley mortgaged the land to Leonard W. Lawrence to secure the payment of $1,000 in one year, with interest. In 1842 the land was sold to Russell D. Miner, subject to the mortgage. Subsequently to the recording of Miner's deed, Lawrence commenced a suit in chancery to foreclose the mortgage, but without making Miner a party. A decree was rendered for the sale of the mortgaged premises, and a deed thereof was executed to Lawrence, the mortgagee, by a master in chancery in 1843. In 1867 Lawrence conveyed to Isaac C. Kendall, and in 1868 Kendall conveyed a portion of the premises to Annie M. Beekman, one of the defendants, and the residue to Hugh Crombie, whom the other defendants in this suit represent. The present action was commenced in the Superior Court in this City, in October, 1869, to redeem the premises from the mortgage, and to recover possession, the complaint alleging that the premises had remained vacant until April, 1869. The defendants, among other defenses, set up the ten years' statute of limitation as a bar to the action. The case was reached for trial before Judge Spencer in February, 1870, when it was put in evidence on behalf of plaintiff that he had tendered the amount due on the mortgage to the defendants, and there his case rested. The defendants introduced no testimony, but moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that more than ten years had elapsed since the cause of action occurred. Judge Spencer granted the motion to dismiss the complaint, holding that the cause of action accrued when the mortgage debt became due, or the last payment of interest was made, which decision was confirmed by the Court at General Term, and thence the case was carried by plaintiff to the Court of Appeals. After argument in the latter Court, the judgment of the Superior Court has now been reversed, and a new trial awarded to plaintiff. Judge Grover, in delivering the opinion of the Court, holds that the cause of action to redeem mortgaged premises accrues only when the mortgagee enters into possession, claiming title, and that the action is not barred until such possession has continued ten years. This decision settles an important question not previously presented to the Court of Appeals.

J. W. Hawes for appellant; A. R. Dyett, for respondents.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Important Action Regarding Manufactories and Work-Shops.

Progress of Small-Pox in the City—An Inspection of Cellars Ordered—Work Accomplished During the Week.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, reported that three of the small-pox cases reported last week were traced to a concealed case in Tenth-avenue, previously reported, one to the Catholic Protectory in Westchester County, one to the assignation house mentioned last week, and one, a child nine months old, took the disease from its mother, who was removed to the hospital Nov. 10. Among the cases reported are two Italians, who arrived here Nov. 9, but whose history, where exposed, or by what vessel arrived, nothing has been ascertained. The time of attack, however, indicates exposure soon after landing. The number of small-pox cases during the past week was twelve, during the corresponding week last year thirty-eight.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in reply to a resolution of the Board of Health, claiming that one case of small-pox in this City had been traced to a person who was allowed to visit a friend at the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island. The communication, which incloses a report from Dr. Macdonald, sets forth that no persons are allowed to visit the patients at the small-pox hospital. The Commissioners suggest that inasmuch as unfounded rumors have before, as in this instance, been made the subject of action by the Board of Health, the officers of the Board of Health be directed to authenticate in some form the reports they may make in respect to the small-pox, and other institutions of the Department. Dr. A. B. Macdonald, chief of staff of the small-pox hospital, reports that no friends are admitted to see patients at the hospital.

A complaint was received from Health Inspector Viele in regard to the shooting gallery at Funk's Park, and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Commissioner Manierre called the attention of the Board to the fact that a great many cellars in this City, particularly in the Fifth Ward, were being used as lodging-houses, and that these places were damp and unhealthy in the extreme, and entirely unfit for human habitation. The City Sanitary Inspector was directed to make an inspection of all cellars in this City which are occupied for habitation.

The following important resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be and he is hereby directed to cause an inspection to be made of such manufactories, workshops, and places of business as the Sanitary Committee may from time to time advise, and report in each case all conditions which affect unfavorably the health of persons employed therein.

A communication was received from Hon. E. M. Archibald, British Consul-General at this port, asking for information in regard to the horse disease, which recently was so prevalent in this country.

The Sanitary Committee presented the following report of the work of the different bureaus for the week ending Nov. 30, 1872: The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,262, as follows, viz.: 9 public buildings, 657 tenement-houses, 29 private dwellings, 33 other dwellings, 4 manufactories and workshops, 21 stores and warehouses, 82 stables, 2 markets, 56 slaughter-houses, 11 fat-rendering establishments, 4 manure dumps, 2 gut-cleaning establishments, 46 sunken and vacant lots, 28 yard-courts and areas, 42 cellars and basements, 26 waste-pipes and drains, 162 privies and water-closets, 16 street-gutters and sidewalks, 4 dangerous stairways, 9 other nuisances, and 17 visits of the Health Inspectors to cases of contagious diseases. The number of reports thereon received from the Health Inspectors was 383. During the week 42 complaints have been received from citizens, and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The disinfecting corps have visited 19 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 18 houses, 18 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Seven cases of small-pox have been removed to hospital by the ambulance corps. Permits have been granted to 21 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. During the week 115 families have been visited, to whom vaccination was offered, and 70 vaccinations performed, of which 10 were primary and 60 secondary.

The Attorney reports as follows: Number of actions commenced for all causes, 16; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 3; number of judgments obtained in pending cases, 13; number of complaints of Health Inspectors examined and form of order indorsed thereon, 136; number of such complaints examined and returned for further examination and report, 45. The Captain of Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Cattle, 0; sheep, 11; hogs, 30; veal, (carcass,) 2; veal, bob, 22; lamb, 1; beef, 353 pounds; corned beef, 146 pounds; pork, 25 pounds; fish, 2,125 pounds.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Spirited Discussion by the Assistant Aldermen—Motions to Remove the Clerk.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at the usual hour yesterday.

Assistant Alderman Robinson asked by what authority the Clerk had sent a communication to the newspapers in relation to the expenses of the Clerical Department. Assistant Alderman Pinckney thought the question should be referred to the Clerk, as he was the proper person to answer it, and a recess was thereupon taken.

Upon reassembling, Assistant Alderman Connor offered a resolution requesting the Superintendent of Police to enforce the ordinance in relation to cleansing the sidewalks, which was negatived.

Assistant Alderman Cumisky moved that Francis McMullin be elected Clerk of the Board, vice M. J. Kelly, removed, which was laid on the table by a vote of 12 to 8.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of allowing the people to use the halls occupied by the Civil, District, and Police Courts for holding meetings. The report was adopted.

The Committee appointed to investigate the expenditures incurred on the part of the City authorities in the erection of the Eighteenth Ward Market, reported, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

That the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Aldermen, or any other appropriate committee in connection with the Committee on Public Buildings of this Board, be and they are hereby directed to investigate the alleged frauds committed in building the Eighteenth Ward Market; and they are hereby empowered and authorized to send for persons and papers during the investigation.

The report, the details of which have been published, was received, and the resolution laid over.

The letter of the Clerk to the Board, in reply to a resolution asking for information as to the communication relating to the estimates of expenses of the Clerk's office for next year, with which Mr. Kelly furnished Controller Green, and which has been published, was read.

Assistant Alderman Kraus thought the Controller's letter to Mr. Kelly was an official and not a private communication, and that consequently Mr. Kelly had no right to reply to it without first acquainting the members of its existence and consulting with them.

Assistant Alderman Robinson complained of Mr. Kelly's action, and wished to show that although the letter seems to have been written in the interest of reform, such was not in reality the case. Malice, personal malice to the very men who elected him to the position he holds promoted the letter, and not reform, because Mr. Kelly does not intend to practice any reform this year while he is Clerk. He has not reduced the clerical staff, although the same work, he states in his letter, can be done next year with one-third the present staff.

Assistant Alderman Connor moved that the letter be received and laid over.

Assistant Alderman Galvin wished to commit it to the Finance Committee.

Assistant Alderman Geis addressed the members, characterizing Mr. Kelly's letter as highly disrespectful to the Board and the members individually.

Assistant Alderman Connor said the real cause of all this outcry is that Mr. Kelly's action destroys the sinecure positions which were formerly in the gift of the members.

A vote taken on the question of receiving the letter resulted in eighteen voting in the negative and one (Mr. Connor) in the affirmative.

The Board then adjourned.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called for yesterday, but was not held, as a quorum did not assemble at the hour named.

Burglary in Howard-Street.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct discovered the door of the premises No. 21 Howard-street open. He entered the building and found at the foot of the stairs leading from the upper floors a large number of boxes containing laces valued at $5,000. The place had been visited by burglars who had secreted themselves in the store the evening previous, and were frightened by the appearance of the Police just as they were about to remove the goods. The laces were the property of Petoux & Co. No clue to the thieves has been obtained

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

The Parlous Pope—A Reception at the Vatican—The Pontiff and the Nation—The King's Romance.

From a Special Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1872.

Hardly have the heavens ceased to pour down floods of rain upon the ill-fated kingdom and to change more than one fair province into a vast lake, when the "Father of Christendom" shows once more his irresistible *cacoethes loquendi*, and hurls his anathemas more fiercely than ever at King and Kaiser. In vain have ministers from abroad and statesmen at home endeavored to counsel prudence; in vain have Antonelli the Wise and Beck, the black Pope, threatened to abandon the garrulous old priest to his fate—he will speak. Thus, we hear of his "allocutions," whenever faithful messengers from apostate countries bring the Peter's penny of the few who still believe. The official journal contains almost daily long speeches delivered at solemn meetings, and the populace repeats, alas, with infinite glee and irresistibly humorous gestures, the violent addresses made to any little group of *quidnunes* who may happen to come into the Pope's way, and to have a bold spokesman in their number. The evil effects of this garrulity—for such it may with all deference be called, in a man of the Pope's high age—begin to show themselves even in the Holy Father's presence, and may possibly induce him to be more prudent hereafter.

RECEPTION AT THE VATICAN.

Thus, the reception at the Vatican, last Sunday, was of a character not unlike the levees at our White House. The crowd was excessive and uproarious; in the presence of the head of all Christendom tumultuous cries were raised, and at last, bold adventurers dared to cry out at the top of their voices: "Death to the Bezerri," (the name given to the Piedmontese and all adherents of the King's Government,) and more than one "Death to Victor Emmanuel," mingled with the enthusiastic cheers for "The Pope-King, our only Sovereign." And all these furious cries and fearful curses were not only heard by the pious vicegerent of Christ upon earth, but allowed to pass unreproved! It is said that Cardinal Cullen, who was present at the reception, manifested his amazement and his indignation at the scandal in such marked manner, that the Pope's immediate attendants were profoundly impressed by the impropriety of the scene, and at last prevailed upon the Pope to notice the breach of decorum. Perhaps he became himself aware of the danger he had incurred by playing so long with the ignorance and the fanaticism of the common people; at all events, he once more addressed the motley crowd, and with his gentlest voice and most winning smile—reminding us of the irresistible charm of his earlier days—he told them that adversaries like these were not to be met with sword and cannon, but with prayers and good works. The great Irish Cardinal listened with eager attention, and tried to give to his features an expression of relief, but as he stepped into his carriage, even the most careless observer could not have failed to notice the deep and painful impression which the scene he had just witnessed had made upon his intelligent and well-balanced mind.

THE POPE AND THE PEOPLE.

It is almost ludicrous to watch the anxiety with which the vast majority of Italians desire to see the Pope leave their country. But the old man has still vigor enough—we dare not call it obstinacy—to resist all blandishments and gentle hints. When the King's Ministers knock at the gates of the Vatican to bring him the millions which Italy offers him yearly for his support, he orders a stern refusal to be returned in his name. When the French Cardinal Bonnechose comes to offer him the asylum his predecessors have found so often in France, he relates his dream, in which he was leaving Rome, but met on the Appian Way, like Peter himself, the Saviour, and had not the courage, like the great apostle, to ask: *Domine, quo vadis?* (Lord, where art thou going?) for fear of hearing the same reply: I go to be once more crucified in Rome! When pressing representations and official advice are offered by his own friends and counsellors, he replies that as long as foreign Powers accredit their Ministers to his Court, and thus secure to him a channel through which his words can be heard abroad by all his children, he will not leave the Eternal City, implying, with bitter innuendo, that Italian Ministers, and the King himself, can no longer be relied upon for truth.

THE KING'S ROMANCE.

The sting is all the sharper, as Victor Emmanuel has been a faithful son of the Church ever since his last dangerous illness—a fact which is too often lost sight of in judging of the very peculiar relations existing between the Pope and the Government of the Kingdom of Italy. Hence, for a long time, all the anathemas were hurled at the impious ministers and faithless counsellors, who misled the King, but of late this moderation also has disappeared, and the poor monarch is no longer spared. And yet he has honestly tried to reconcile himself to the Church and its sacred head by all the means in his power. It is well known how his romantic attachment to his unofficial wife led to his subjugation. Long, long ago, when he was a poor Duke of Savoy, and hardly dared to dream of the greatness which Fate has since thrust upon him, he fell desperately in love with a fair countrywoman of his, the daughter of a Drum-Major in the Sardinian Army. She accompanied her father to all the manoeuvres in the capacity of a sutler, and never was *fille du régiment* more beautiful and more virtuous. Not a shadow of suspicion attached itself to her fair fame till the handsome Prince noticed her, and, attracted by her resplendent beauty and winning modesty, made it a habit to stop at her little canteen whenever he appeared in camp. She acknowledged the compliment by presenting him every morning with the freshest and sweetest flowers that could be found in all Piedmont, and soon her charms, aided by a certain brusque frankness peculiarly congenial to the Prince's own well-known character, completed the conquest. When his legitimate union was broken by death in 1855, he summoned the poor soldier's daughter, Rosine, to his side, making her a Countess of Mirafiori, and giving her a magnificent palace in the Piazza Emmanuele, in Turin. There the camp idyl changed into one of the happiest family lives known in Italy. For years Rosine was his guardian angel, and the three lovely children she bore him bound the somewhat restless Prince to his home and his duties. She ruled him with a strong hand, but always led him in the right path. All Italy heard with hearty delight and immense glee how she once wrote to the King when he kept her waiting beyond the usual hour at night, "If you do not come home at once I shall throw Emmanuel out of the window," and how the poor King, laughingly showing the lines to his friends, said: "You see, gentlemen, what she writes. She is capable of doing what she says, and I had better go." Thus they led a happy, merry life, finding charity in the hearts of most men, but unforgiven by the Church. Then came the King's grievous illness, his anxious desire to be reconciled to the Church, so as to escape from the curse that was to follow him into eternity, and his touching appeals to the Pope. At last all difficulties were arranged; he was solemnly married to Rosine, he received the coveted absolution for all his sins, and he has ever since remained a devout Catholic, thanks to the all-powerful influence his wife exercised over him to the day of her death. His early training, however, combined with his peculiar temper, have prevented him from being as faithful to her memory as to his allegiance to his Church. A fair form, a beautiful face, a bright sally even, have not lost their attractions yet for the powerful man with the grizzly beard and the youthful heart. The very brusqueness of his manner, contrasting so strikingly with the usual suavity and almost oily courtesy of the Italians, aids him in winning many a heart, and few are the cases where the power of his will and the prestige of his crown have failed to secure him the victory. Still, at least one such case is on record, and well-known in court circles. There lived in the former capital a strange man, whose romantic antecedents would furnish ample material for a spicy sensation novel. Reared for the Church, he had become an Episcopal minister, and conceived, like many an ambitious man of his Church, the bold plan of meeting the lion in his den, and thus went to Italy. But, alas! for his imperfect training or weak powers of resistance, a short time spent in Imperial Rome and under the shadow of the Vatican, and he abjured his errors, and returned to the only saving Church. Nor was he alone in his sacrifice; his loving wife followed his example, and withdrew, when he became a priest and vowed celibacy, to a convent of nuns, and his two children were handed over to Catholic teachers. It does not seem, however, that his convictions were as firm as he probably fancied, or his happiness as complete as he had hoped; for a few years later saw him once more return to the church of his youth and resume the ministry of his early days. No such return was possible to his wife, who now lives an abbess in an Irish convent. But his children returned to his newly-formed home in the great city, where he became the chaplain of an English church; the son to rise rapidly to eminence as a sculptor, the daughter to bloom forth in such beauty as even the favored children of Italy but rarely display. It was then she accidentally met the King's eye, who at a glance appreciated her rare charms, and left no means untried to approach her and to win her favor. But she had been reared in America, and was untainted by the subtle distinctions made in the old world between the code of honor that rules the great of the earth, and another by which common people are bound. Safe under the protection of her own honor, she refused to hear a word on the subject, and when, at last, a bolder emissary than all others, a lady of highest rank and a real friend, ventured to ask on what conditions the King might hope to see the desire of his heart, the answer was simply, but peremptorily, "The Crown of Italy."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 5—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91⅞ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88¾; New 5s, 89; Erie Railway shares, 42⅞.

1½ P. M.—There is nothing doing in American Securities, and prices are nominal.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@91¾ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 42. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £115,000 for the week ending yesterday.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Rentes, 53f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong. The sales of the day are now estimated at 16,000. Sales of Middling Uplands, for February, at 9½d.

1½ P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 40s. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.@10⅜d.; the sales of the day have been 16,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of Middling Uplands, for January, at 9¾d. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 16d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Bacon, 46s. ₱ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Evening.—Common Resin, 12s.@12s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Cattle—The receipts today were 476 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,788 head, or 164 cars, against 409 cars for the same time last week. The market was mild on account of a light run. Sales cannot be considered a criterion. Common stock was neglected, they being of such an inferior grade. Sales of 85 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,118 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 27 Ohio Heifers, averaging 629 lbs., at $3 40; 146 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,306 lbs. to 1,306 lbs., at $5 50@$7; 247 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,025 lbs. to 1,400 lbs., at $4 65@$6 40; 99 Missouri Steers, ranging from 920 lbs. to 1,291 lbs., at $3 80@$5 37½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,400 head, against 10,500 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at yesterday's prices; the run this week was of an inferior grade. Sales today of 457 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 108 lbs. to 115 lbs., at $5 75@$5 80; 95 Canada Lambs, averaging 75 lbs. at $6 30; 369 Indiana Sheep, averaging 102 lbs., at $5 45. Hogs—The receipts today were 10,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 29,700 head, against 27,900 head for the same time last week. The market was active at 10c. ₱ cwt. better. Prices ruled at $4 10@$5 25, extra picked lots bringing a shade higher. Sales of 4,407 Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 200 lbs. to 300 lbs., $4 10@$4 20; 912 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 168 lbs. to 226 lbs., at $4 20; 175 Ohio picked Hogs, averaging 292 lbs., at $4 35.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand; an advance asked but none established; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$7 50. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 19@$1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 09¾, spot or December; $1 11, January; No. 3 Spring, $1 02@1 02½, according to location; Rejected, 89c.@90c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 30¾c., spot or December; 31c., January; Rejected, 28¾c.@29c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 at 25½c.; Rejected, 22½c. Rye active and higher; No. 2 at 60c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 61½c.@65½c. Provisions quiet and stronger. Pork steady; $11 87½, cash; $11 75, January. Lard steady at 7¼c.@7⅜c., cash. Green Hams, 16 lbs. average, sold at 7c. Other Green Meats held firmly at previous prices; no sales. Bulk Meats steady; fifteen to twenty-five days' old quotable: Shoulders at 3¾c.; Clear Rib, 5⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6c., loose. Whisky in fair demand and higher; sales at 88½c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a local demand. Wheat dull and drooping; only sample lots sold. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 28c., at East St. Louis, on the track. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 24c., at East St. Louis, on the track. Barley dull at 75c.@90c., for Iowa Spring. Rye firm at 58c.@62c. Whisky scarce and higher, at 92c. Pork unchanged at $12 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet; small lots of loose Shoulders, 3¾c.; do. Clear Rib Sides, 5⅜c. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Lard lower; prime steam, 7c. for January. Live Hogs dull and lower at $3 25@$3 50. Cattle steady at $2@$6 for fair to extra. Receipts, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Flour in good demand and firm at $7. Wheat firm at $1 52 for best grades. Other Grains in fair demand and steady. Butter firm and scarce; best grades, 25c.@27c. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard—Kettle rendered, nominally 7½c.; nothing doing; sale of Steam at $7 20 ₱ cwt., generally held at $7 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.@5¾c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.@6c., as to age; in good demand at the inside rates for December. Bacon in fair demand for Sides; Shoulders dull and unchanged. Green Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 3½c.; Sides, 4¾c.; Hams, 6¾c.@8¼c., generally held ¼c. higher. Live Hogs active at $3 65@$3 80. Whisky firm at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn dull; sales 800 bushels at 58c., 20,000 bushels some days since, but just arrived, at 55c. afloat. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—19,400 bushels Corn, 442,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs in fair demand, with bulk sales at $3 75@$3 80; extreme range, $3 60@$3 90; a few lots sold at the outside figures; receipts, 4,200 head. Pork nominally $12 75. Bulk Meats in good demand on orders; round lots of loose Shoulders at 4c.; Sides, 6c.@6¼c.; packed, ¼c. higher. Lard unchanged. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Sides, 5¾c.@6c.; Hams from the block, 7¼c. Whisky firmer at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Groceries nominally unchanged. Petroleum—Crude, 18c.; Refined, 26c.@27c. Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra do., $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7 50@$9. Wheat firmer; Western Red, $1 70@$1 80; White, $1 95@$2 10. Rye, 88c.@90c. Corn firm; Yellow, 65c.@66c.; White, 63c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@65c. Oats active and higher; White, 50c.; Mixed, 46c.@48c. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork, $15 50@$16. Whisky unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 5.—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 57, cash and seller December; $1 59 seller January; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 78; No. 2 Red, $1 57@$1 58. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 38c., for High Mixed; new, 36½c.; new Low Mixed, 36c. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed sold at $5 15. Dressed Hogs sold at $5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,800 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Lake Imports—Flour, 6,300 bbls.; Wheat, 7,050 bushels; Corn, 44,800 bushels; Oats, 30,100 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 28,200 bushels; Corn, 47,600 bushels; Oats, 30,100 bushels; Barley, 16,616 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6@$7 25; Bakers' $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Corn dull; sales, in small lots at 50c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2, Toledo at 42c. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1, at $1 15; No. 2, $1 09¼. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower, at 26½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and scarce, at 61c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and weak, at 64c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 6,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Cotton in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 15,514 bales; gross, 16,958 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,879 bales; to the continent, 5,765 bales; coastwise, 858 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 7,000 bales; stock, 154,392 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in good demand and higher; No. 2 Winter Red, spot, $1 52; sales 2,000 bushels, December, at $1 52; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 65. Corn steady; New Shelled, 44c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 37c. Petroleum in fair demand, firm, and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Cotton steady; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 2,941 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,560 bales; coastwise, 1,343 bales; sales, 2,092 bales; stock, 78,970 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 2,268 bales; exports, coastwise, 290 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 68,246 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 2,219 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 65,407 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union.. 76⅝	1200 Lake Shore.......... 94
1600 do........ 76⅝	100 do........s3. 93⅞
100 do......c. 76⅝	100 do........ 94
100 do........ 76⅝	200 do........ 94
1000 do........ 76	100 do........c. 93⅞
200 do........ 76⅛	100 do......b3. 94
200 do........ 76⅛	500 do........ 94
1500 do........ 76⅝	100 do........ 94⅛
200 do......c. 76⅝	100 Erie Railroad.c. 52⅜
100 do........ 76⅝	200 do........ 52⅜
1800 do........ 76⅝	200 do......c. 52⅜
100 do......b3. 76⅝	100 do......c. 52⅜
600 do........ 76⅝	100 do........ 52⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 85⅛	200 Union Pacific.... 37⅜
200 do......c. 85⅛	300 do........ 37⅝
300 do........ 85⅛	600 do........ 37⅜
200 do......c. 85⅛	100 do......s3. 37⅜
100 do......c. 85⅛	100 do......b3. 37⅜
500 do........ 85⅛	300 do......c. 37⅜
200 do........ 85⅛	200 Rock Island.... 114⅛
200 do......s3. 85⅛	400 do........ 114⅛
400 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 114⅛
280 do........ 85	500 do........ 113⅞
800 do........ 85⅛	200 do........ 113⅞
800 do........ 85⅛	100 do......b3. 113⅞
100 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 113⅞
200 do......s3. 85⅛	200 do........ 114
200 do........ 85⅛	300 do......c. 114
100 do......c. 85⅛	200 do........ 114⅛
500 do........ 85⅛	200 do........ 114
400 do........ 85⅛	100 do......c. 113⅞
2100 do........ 85⅛	200 do......c. 114
200 do......s3. 84⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 96
300 do........ 85⅛	100 do......c. 96⅛
600 Ohio & Miss.... 47	100 do........ 96⅛
400 do........ 47⅛	100 do......s3. 96⅛
700 do........ 47⅛	400 do........ 96⅛
100 do......s3. 47	100 do........ 96⅛
1100 do........ 47⅛	300 St. L. & Iron M.. 95

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67.112¼	$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.116¼
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R...111	10,000 do........ 116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, o.b.c.c. 77⅛	10 Del. & H. Canal...117
20,000 do........ 77⅛	10 do..bet. call.117⅛
2,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 55⅛	100 American Coal.... 60
5,000 N. C. 6s. old.... 34⅛	200 United States Ex. 82
1,000 Brook. 6s. W. L. 95	100 Adams Ex........ 93
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83... 9⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. G... 88
2,000 Long Dock bds. 93⅛	5 do........ 88⅞
5,000 Alb. & Susq.2d. 95	10 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 96⅛
3,000 M. So. S. F.... 101	100 do..bet. call. 96⅛
5,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.s3. 80⅛	100 do........ 96⅛
10,000 do........ 80⅛	300 do........ 96⅛
1,000 do........ 80⅛	100 do......b3. 96⅛
2,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.. 77⅛	100 do......c. 96
6,000 C., B. & Q. 8s...113	200 do........ 96
1,000 Gal & C. 1st.c.102⅛	100 do........ 96⅛
5,000 P., F.W. & C.1st.104	100 do......c. 96⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 91⅛	100 do......b60. 97⅛
7,000 N. J. C.1st.new.103	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 52⅛
6,000 M. & St. P. 2d.. 84	100 do......s3. 52⅜
4,000 H. & St.Jo 8s,C. 90	300 do........ 52⅜
10,000 Bos., H. & E.1st. 42⅛	200 do......b15. 52⅜
1,000 C.,C.&Ind.C.1st. 87⅛	200 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 94⅛
1,000 B., C. & M. 1st.. 88⅛	300 do........ 94⅛
10,000 A. D. & I. Co.7s. 97⅛	500 do........ 94⅛
20 Mer. Ex. Bk.... 86	500 do........ 94⅛
10 Am. Ex. Bk.... 110⅛	23 do........ 94
5 Ninth Nat. Bk.... 109	100 do........ 93⅞
5 Bank of Com.... 116	100 do......b3. 94⅛
197 Manhattan Gas.... 200	200 do........ 94
100 West.U.Tel.b.c.c. 76⅝	100 do......s3. 94
600 do........ 76⅝	700 do........ 94⅛
800 do......c. 77⅛	100 N. J. Central.... 102⅛
300 do........ 77⅛	100 do..bet. call.102⅛
400 do........ 77⅛	800 Union Pacific.b.c. 37⅜
1500 do........ 77	100 do......b3. 37⅜
200 do........ 77⅛	300 do........ 37⅜
300 do......c. 77⅛	100 do......c. 37⅜
1200 do........ 77⅛	900 do........ 37⅜
100 do........ 77⅛	100 do......b5. 38
100 do........ 77⅛	1200 do........ 38
100 do......b3. 77⅛	800 do......s3. 37⅞
1500 do........ 77⅛	1100 do........ 37⅞
360 do........ 77⅛	300 do........ 37⅞
200 do......b3. 77⅛	200 do........ 37⅞
1900 do........ 77⅛	500 do......b3. 37⅞
330 do......c. 77⅛	500 do........ 37⅞
500 do........ 77⅛	15 Chi. & R. I.... 113⅛
2400 do........ 77⅛	200 do....b.c.b5. 113⅛
300 do......s3. 77⅛	100 do........ 114⅛
2700 do........ 77⅛	300 do........ 114⅛
2900 do........ 77⅛	50 do........ 114⅛
100 do......c. 77⅛	100 do........ 114⅛
100 do........ 77⅛	100 do......c. 114⅛
1200 do........ 77⅛	200 do......c. 114⅛
100 do......s3. 77⅛	100 do........ 113⅞
100 do........ 77⅛	100 do......b3. 113⅞
300 do........ 77⅛	200 do........ 114
100 do......s3. 77⅛	100 C. & N. W.b.c.s3. 87
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 85⅛	100 do........ 87⅛
300 do..bet. call. 85⅛	11 C. & N.W.Pf.b.c.c. 90
500 do........ 85⅛	100 Del., L. & W.... 95
300 do........ 85⅛	100 Chi. & Alt....b.c. 111
400 do........ 85⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 69⅛
100 do......c. 85⅛	200 do........ 70
100 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 69⅛
200 do........ 85⅛	100 do......s3. 69⅛
600 do......c. 85⅛	100 do........ 69⅛
100 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 69⅛
300 do........ 85⅛	90 Morris & Essex.... 93
500 do........ 85⅛	8 N. Y., N. H. & H. 141
100 do........ 85⅛	400 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 47⅛
3200 do........ 85	3400 do........ 47⅛
300 do........ 84⅞	200 do........ 47⅛
3100 do........ 84⅞	100 do........ 47⅛
200 do......s3. 84⅞	200 do......b2. 47⅛
200 do........ 85	100 do......b10. 47⅛
200 do......b3. 85	200 do........ 47⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..117⅛	$50,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.117⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n.116	1,000 U. S. 10-40 C...109⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.117	10,000 do........ 109⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 Western Union... 77⅛	200 Pacific Mail.... 84⅞
20 do......b3. 77⅛	200 do......s3. 84⅞
100 do......c. 77⅛	400 do......b3. 85
200 do........ 77⅛	400 do........ 85
2900 do........ 77⅛	100 do......c. 84⅞
200 do......b3. 77⅛	300 do......s3. 84⅞
100 do......s3. 77⅛	200 do........ 84⅞
100 do......b5. 77⅛	900 do........ 85
100 do......s3. 77⅛	200 do........ 85
400 do......s3. 77⅛	400 do........ 85
100 do........ 77⅛	100 do......b10. 85
700 Union Pacific.... 37⅛	1000 do........ 85
100 do......c. 37⅛	200 do........ 85
500 do......b3. 38	200 Am. M. U. Ex.... 71
100 do........ 37⅞	200 Erie Railroad.b15. 52⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 53	100 do........ 52⅜
100 Rock Island.... 113⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H....b3. 96⅛
100 do........ 113⅛	600 Lake Shore.... 94
200 do........ 113⅛	200 do......s3. 94
200 New Central Coal. 48⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.... 47⅛
	200 do......b4. 47⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$19,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d........b3. 98	1200 Pacific Mail.b.c. 85
1,000 C.Pac.Gold bds.101⅛	2600 do........ 85
5,000 Un. Pac.10s,Inc. 81⅛	100 do......b3. 85
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 89⅛	300 do........ 84⅞
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s.113⅛	600 do........ 84⅞
300 New C. Coal..b.c. 48⅛	500 do........ 84⅞
100 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 70⅛	300 do......b3. 85
500 Adams Ex....b.c. 94	1300 do........ 84⅞
20 West. Un. Tel.... 77⅛	100 do......s3. 84⅞
100 do....b. c. b3. 77⅛	300 do......s3. 84⅞
300 do........ 77⅛	500 do........ 84⅞
1700 do........ 77⅛	100 Erie Railroad..s3. 52⅜
1800 do........ 77⅛	100 do....b. c. s3. 52⅜
700 do........ 77⅛	300 L. Sh. & M. So. R. 94⅛
700 do......b3. 77⅛	200 do..bet. call. 94⅛
300 do......c. 77⅛	1900 do........ 94⅛
100 do......c. 77⅛	300 do......c. 94⅛
200 do........ 77⅛	400 do........ 94⅛
700 do........ 77⅛	10 do........ 94⅛
200 do........ 77⅛	200 do........ 94⅛
2290 do......b3. 78	200 do........ 94⅛
200 do......c. 78	100 Cleve. & P. Guar. 88
200 do........ 78	8 C., C., C. & I. R.... 91
400 do........ 77⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.b.c.114
200 do........ 77⅛	100 do........ 114⅛
100 do......c. 77⅛	200 do........ 114⅛
1800 do........ 78	300 do......b3. 114⅛
100 do........ 77⅛	400 do........ 114⅛
200 do......b3. 78	2200 do........ 114⅛
500 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 96⅛	400 do........ 114⅛
50 do........ 96⅛	100 do........ 114⅛
600 do..bet. call. 96⅛	100 do........ 115
200 do......s3. 96⅛	100 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 53⅛
300 do......b3. 96⅛	100 Del., L. & W. R.... 95
200 do........ 96⅛	200 Un. Pac...b. c. b3. 37⅞
200 Harlem R....b.c.117	100 do........ 37⅞
100 Quick. Pref.... 55	100 do........ 38
100 do..bet. call. 54⅛	200 do........ 37⅞
100 Tol., Wab. & W.... 69⅛	500 Col., C. & I. C.b.c. 34⅛
100 do..bet. call. 70⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 47⅛
18 Mor. & Essex R.... 92⅛	

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

100 Consol. Coal.... 47⅛	800 Erie Railroad.... 52⅜
400 do........ 48	2300 do........ 52⅜
200 Western Union.... 77⅛	200 do......b3. 52⅜
200 do........ 77⅛	300 do........ 52⅜
1500 do........ 77⅛	1700 do........ 52⅜
1100 do........ 77⅛	200 do........ 52⅜
1200 do........ 77⅛	100 do........ 52⅜
200 do........ 77⅛	200 U. S. Express.... 81⅛
400 do........ 77⅛	100 Lake Shore.... 94⅛
100 do......b3. 77⅛	1000 do........ 94⅛
700 Pacific Mail.... 84⅞	100 do......b3. 93⅞
200 do......s3. 84⅞	200 Union Pacific.b30. 38
200 do........ 84⅞	300 do........ 37⅞
900 do........ 84⅞	100 do......s3. 37⅞
100 do......b3. 84⅞	400 do........ 37⅞
1100 do........ 84⅞	300 do........ 37⅞
800 do........ 84⅞	300 Rock Island.... 114⅛
1100 do........ 84⅞	100 do........ 114⅛
1100 do........ 84⅞	600 do........ 114⅛
200 do........ 84⅞	100 do......b3. 114⅛
2000 do........ 84⅞	100 do........ 114⅛
1300 do........ 84⅞	100 do......s30. 114⅛
100 do........ 84⅞	200 do......b3. 114⅛
100 do......b10. 84⅞	200 do........ 114⅛
100 do........ 84⅞	50 do........ 114⅛
300 do........ 84⅞	200 do........ 114⅛
300 do........ 84⅞	100 do........ 114⅛
200 do........ 84⅞	100 do........ 114⅛
300 do........ 84⅞	100 do......b3. 115
100 do........ 84⅞	100 do........ 115
300 do........ 84⅞	100 North-western.... 87⅛
300 do......s3. 84⅞	100 North-western Pf. 90⅛
300 do........ 84⅞	200 St. Paul......b3. 53⅛
400 do........ 84⅞	200 Tol. & Wab.... 69⅛
100 do........ 84⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 33⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3. 96⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 53⅛
100 do........ 96	100 Ohio & Miss.... 47⅛
100 C., C. & I. C.... 34⅛	100 do........ 47⅛
300 do........ 34⅛	400 do........ 47⅛
	400 do......b3. 47⅛

THURSDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

We compile from the first of December schedule of the Public Debt of the United States the following classification of the Funded (gold) Stocks of the Government, together with the changes by reduction in the principal and interest of the debt since March 4, 1869, when the present Administration of the public finances came into office:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, DEC. 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$235,784,150	$32,183,200	$267,967,350
5-20s, 1864	36,227,650	35,284,450	71,512,100
5-20s, 1865	119,802,900	36,709,650	156,512,550
5-20s, 1865, new.	151,601,950	58,618,750	210,220,700
5-20s, 1867	225,506,400	90,926,650	316,432,050
5-20s, 1868	24,831,950	13,877,000	38,708,950
Total 5-20s.	$793,754,000	$267,099,700	$1,061,453,700
Sixes, 1881	91,047,400	192,633,850	283,681,250
Fives, 10-40s	55,071,150	139,496,150	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,905,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	72,262,200	127,737,800	200,000,000
Total	$1,046,080,750	$733,612,500	$1,759,702,250
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,848,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$348,143,900
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			101,436,462
Reduction Interest charge			$22,818,888
Reduction in Funded Debt as above			$348,143,900
Reduction of Treasury Circulation			16,751,311
Total payments on Debt			$364,895,211

The sales of Gold advanced today to 113@113¼ ₱ cent. The bids for the Treasury Gold amounted to $4,226,000, of which the Secretary accepted $1,000,000 from 112.89 to 113.02 ₱ cent. At the same time first-class 60 days' Bills on London declined to 108⅛@108¼ ₱ cent., on a vague apprehension that the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room contemplate a squeeze in Cash Gold on Friday or Saturday.

Western Telegraph was the favorite speculative at the Stock Exchange, today, while Pacific Mail declined ½@⅝ ₱ cent., on a pressure to sell the Stock at from 85¼ to 84⅞ ₱ cent., as against 85 ₱ cent., quoted at the close of business yesterday. The Railroads were generally steady through the day, with a fair business doing, the inclination of the market being to firmness, notwithstanding continued sharpness in Money among the Brokers. The bidding on buyers' options, 30 to 60 days, was better than usual, indicating confidence among buyers for a rise in a higher market after the New Year. The rise in Rock Island Stock, of yesterday, is well supported, and the free buying is now supposed to point to something more important inside the Company than a mere Street movement to advance the Stock a few points for realization. At all events, hints are thrown out of a contemplated lease to the Pennsylvania Central, as a counter check to the recent control of the North-west Road obtained by the Lake Shore people. If there be anything more than mere rumor about such an arrangement, we take it for granted it will include the Chicago and South-western Road, to the building and equipping of which the Rock Island Company have made large advances, besides indorsing $4,500,000 Mortgage Bonds. The advance in Western Telegraph was from 76½ to 78 ₱ cent. The public are disposed to buy the Stock, although not encouraged, it is rumored, by some of the Managers.

The Public Funds advanced to 117 ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and 111 ₱ cent. for the New 5 ₱ cents. A statement comes from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates another Syndicate for the further negotiation of the New 5 ₱ cents, of which he has $300,000,000 in reserve to sell or exchange for 6 ₱ cents 5-20s.

Among the Southern State Bonds Tennessees have advanced to 77½ ₱ cent. The recently-elected Legislature is said to be of much better material than the last Legislature, which declined to second the Governor in some creditable and satisfactory settlement or refunding of the State Debt. The same Governor is re-elected, together with many substantial citizens, large property-holders, and tax-payers to the Legislature.

The old Railway Mortgages continue in fair investment demand, and but for the closeness of Money the inquiry for the new First Mortgage Loans would be more sensibly felt.

In the afternoon the general speculation on the Stock Exchange showed considerable firmness, and at 4 o'clock, when the Exchange Room closes, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—DEC. 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	110½	111½
U. S. 5-20s. May and Nov.	113⅛	113¾
U. S. 5-20s. Jan. and July	116½	117½
American Gold	112⅞	113½
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96	96
Chicago and Rock Island	114	114½
North-west Common	86½	86½
Pacific Mail	85	84½
St. Paul Preferred	76½	76½
St. Paul Common	53⅞	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	47½
Western Union Telegraph	76½	77⅞
Erie	52⅛	52⅞
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	94	93⅞
C., Chic. and Ind. Central	33⅞	34½
Toledo and Wabash	69½	69½
North-west Preferred	90½	90½

Gold was stiff late in the day; 113@113¼ ₱ cent. Exchange weak; 108⅛@108½ ₱ cent.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States. There was a further rise late in the day in 5-20s, and in the New Fives, and in the 10-40s Fives. Some of the German-American houses are said to be buyers of 5-20s of 1867:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81.xd.113⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....116⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 reg., '67.......xd.112⅛
5-20 reg., '62.......113⅛	5-20 coup., '67.......117⅛
5-20 coup., '62......113⅛	5-20 reg., '68.......xd.112⅛
5-20 reg., '64.......113⅛	5-20 coup., '68.......117
5-20 coup., '64......113⅛	10-40 reg.......109⅛
5-20 reg., '65.......113⅛	10-40 coup........109⅛
5-20 coup., '65......113⅛	5s coup., '81.......111⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65.xd.112⅛	6s Currency.......xd.112⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

Gold receipts	$699,915 22
Gold payments	262,673 91
Gold balance	44,199,182 62
Currency receipts	316,196 22
Currency payments	959,509 87
Currency balance	21,512,883 03
Customs	348,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95½	99½
City 6s, New	99⅝	
Camden & Amboy	122⅛	123
Pennsylvania Central	56⅛	56⅝
Reading		116⅜
Lehigh Valley		59
Catawissa, preferred	42⅛	42⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅛	27⅝
Northern Central	37⅛	38
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	95⅛	95⅝

There is some talk on the Street of the sale of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road to the Toledo and Wabash interest. Gould and Smith, who have not pulled kindly together of late, have been in control of the Hannibal and St. Joseph since the wreck of the Tammany Ring last year, and both are probably tired of their bargain, since the outside public, as a rule, have left the Stock severely alone.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in November were:

1872	$94,690 00
1871	80,832 69
Increase	$13,857 91

And from Jan. 1 to Nov. 23:

1872	$1,998,360 49
1871	1,438,107 93
Increase	$560,252 56

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of the St. Paul City Bonds, by Messrs. Fitch, Otis & Co., No. 11 Pine-street.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company shows the following results:

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

	October, 1872.	October, 1871.
Earnings	$880,706	$777,862
*Expenses	438,878	395,232
Net earnings	$441,827	$382,040
Increase gross earnings for October		$203,345
Increase net earnings for October		59,787
	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1872.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1871.
Earnings	$7,219,027	$6,343,608
Expenses	4,086,407	2,998,158
Net earnings	$3,132,620	$3,345,449
Increase gross earnings for ten months		875,419
Decrease net earnings for ten months		212,829

*The increase of expenses has mainly resulted from large expenditure made to prevent the recurrence of snow blockades, such as occurred in the first three months of 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sales September and October, 1872, 34,743 35-100 acres, for	$164,085 78
Average per acre	4 72
Land grant bonds canceled	50,000 00
Total sales to Oct. 31, 1872: Acres, 649,051 22-100, for	2,757,309 21
Average per acre	4 24
Lands belonging to the Company remaining unsold 11,480,948 78-100 acres.	
Land Grant Bonds—Total amount issued	$10,400,000 00
Less bonds canceled by the Land Department $1,151,000	
Bought by trustees 301,000—	$1,452,000 00
Leaving bonds outstanding	$8,948,000 00
Land notes on hand Oct. 31, 1872—principal (interest not included)	$1,377,239 27

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1872.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now 400 miles finished, and only about 20 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interest Payable January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st.,

Will receive subscriptions for $1,000,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (St. Paul Division) at 95, payable and deliverable Jan. 1, 1873.

These bonds are part of the $4,000,000 or £800,000 authorized by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the purchase of the Railroad from St. Paul to La Crescent, and the only gold loan issued by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. Three Million Dollars of Bonds of this loan, being the amount issued upon the completed road from St. Paul to Winona, were sold some months since, and the $1,000,000 now offered will be issued on the completion, early in December, of the entire line from St. Paul to La Crescent.

Purchasers desiring the Bonds at once will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of seven per cent., and the money will be held by Messrs. Russell Sage and L. P. Morton, trustees for the bondholders, until the road is finished.

The Company own 1,308 miles of road, and its average mortgage debt, including this loan, is about $19,000 per mile. The annual net earnings for the past three years have averaged $1,579,223 over expenses and interest on all bonds.

The share capital of the Company is $24,224,331.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872.

ASHES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Pots at $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling, in lots, at 33½c.@35c. for Yellow, ₱ lb., the latter rate for choice.

COAL—Has been firm and wanted, foreign continuing scarce. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$18; House do., $21@$22 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 75@$5 75 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady but has been inactive, including Maracaibo, 31c.@32c.; Caracas, 16c.@17c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; St. Domingo, 7c.@7½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio has been fairly active, and prices have been quoted quite firm, but the restricted offerings of desirable samples have been against free movements. Sales have been reported since our last, of 4,600 bags by the Lurline, to arrive at New-Orleans, at 17 9-16c., gold, ₱ lb. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was estimated at 29,045 bags, and at the outports 19,265 bags, with 128,200 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other descriptions have been attracting more attention at full rates; 1,900 bags Maracaibo, by various vessels, sold at 16c.@16½c., gold; and the recent movements have been summed up, thus: 7,011 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold on private terms; 4,309 mats Java, 1,334 bags Laguayra, 586 bags Savanilla, 207 bags Costa Rica, 150 bags Curacoa, sold in lots, for consumption, within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 39,473 bags, and 166,123 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 16c.@16½c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18¼c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 15c.@18¾c., gold; Java, 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15¼c.@17c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; San Domingo, 13¼c.@13¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery on a fair business, mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,274 bales, (of which 164 bales were to arrive,) including 1,880 bales to shippers, 877 bales to spinners, 17 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fairly active movement has been reported, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made of 17,650 bales, (of which 7,800 bales last evening and 9,850 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 800 bales at 18 15-16c., 300 bales at 18⅞c., 1,200 bales at 18 15-16c.; January, 4,600 bales at 19c.; February, 300 bales at 19 3-16c.; March, 300 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 300 bales at 19¾c. Exchanged—1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales December for January. And today, for December, 1,800 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., short notice, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 1,800 bales at 18 15-16c.; January, 800 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 200 bales at 19c., 800 bales at 18 15-16c., 300 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c., 200 bales at 18 31-32c., 200 bales at 19c.; February, 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 50 bales at 19 5-16c.; March, 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 1,000 bales at 19½c.; May, 300 bales at 19¾c.; December contracts closed at 18 15-16c.; January, 18 15-16c.; February, 19¼c.@19 5-16c.; March, 19⅜c.; April, 19⅝c.; May, 19⅞c.; and June at 20¼c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: December, 18.98c.; January, 19.05c.; February, 19.26c.; March, 19.49c.; April, 19.75c.; May, 20c. The receipts at this port today were 5,186 bales, including 194 bales from Wilmington, 97 bales from Baltimore, 14 bales from Georgetown, 916 bales from Galveston, 3,178 bales from Norfolk, 787 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 29,533 bales, and thus far this week 112,585 bales, against 116,674 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,259,755 bales, against 981,643 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	19⅝	19⅝	20	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜

FERTILIZERS—A slow movement has been reported since our last, on the basis of $61@$68 50 for Guano, West Coast, gold; $40 for Superphosphate of Lime, and $20 for Dried and Ground S. C. Phosphates, and Ground Bone at $30@$35 ₱ 2,000 lbs.

FISH—Business in most kinds of stock has been on a restricted scale, yet prices have been quoted about steady for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 3 at $11 25@$13 50; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scaled, and 18c. for No 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been moderate, on a steady basis as to prices. Shipping and desirable trade extras have been offered with reserve, and have been in most request. Sales have been reported of 13,250 bbls., including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 65@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 35; good to extra choice do., at $7 35@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7@$7 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 50@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 00@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 50
Extra State	7 00@ 7 90
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 90
Extra Genessee	7 90@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 90@ 7 30
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 35@12 74
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 25@13 00

Southern Flour has been quiet at former rates; sales have been reported of 850 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl.... California Flour dull, with small sales noted at $8 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour has been firm and in fair demand at from $4 20@$5 50 for very inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl; sales 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for within the range of $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do.; $3 45@$3 50 for Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly fair ordinary Yellow Western, at $3 25 ₱ bbl. Bag Meal, $1 15@$1 25, and bolted do. at $1 45@$1 70. Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been in demand within the range of from $4@$4 30 for State, and $4 20@$4 35 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered much less freely, and having been in more urgent request, chiefly for shipment, prices have been quoted fully 2c. a bushel higher, on prime samples, closing buoyantly, with holders asking a further improvement. At the close, bids were reported of $1 57 for prime No 2 Milwaukee spring, with up to $1 60 asked. Winter Wheat has been quoted stronger, and has been more sought after, mainly by millers. Some speculative inquiry was also noted for the better grades of Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 115,000 bushels, at $1 62½ for choice No. 1 Spring, afloat; $1 56 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 53 for fair No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 51@$1 52 for fair to good No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 47@$1 49 for No. 3 Spring; $1 38@$1 43 for rejected Spring; $1 95 for White Genesee; $1 85@$1 90@$2 for White Western; $1 78 for prime Amber Michigan, (equal to a full boat-load,) in store; $1 70 for Red Western.... The Corn market has been fairly active, the demand having been mostly for export, and prices have been quoted steady, holders meeting the inquiry with comparative promptness at the ruling figures, especially with stock yet afloat. Yellow was in more request at former rates. White scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 175,000 bushels at 64c.@64½c., nearly all at 64c., and closing at 64c. for prime sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 63½c. for do. in store; 64½c.@65c. for choice do.; 63½c.@63¾c. for steamer grades Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@65½c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@72c. (nominally) for White do.... Rye has been held with firmness, at prices above the views of purchasers, checking transactions, though a moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable samples. Small lots of State sold at 92c.@92½c.; Western quoted at 90c.@92.... Barley has been less sought after, but quoted about steady; prime samples have not been offered with much freedom at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 16@$1 17, Western No. 2 at 90c., and State, part at 90c. for two-rowed, ₱ bushel.... Barley Malt has been slow of sale within the previous nominal range. Small lots of Canada changed hands at $1 25 ₱ bushel.... Oats have been moderately inquired for, mainly for trade purposes, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 64,000 bushels at 53c., for good old Mixed Western, in store; 49c.@52½c. for new Black and Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53c.@55½c. for White Western, the latter rate for car-lots of choice; and 50½c. for very dark mixed State, from cars.... Feed meets with a fair sale in a jobbing way, at from $22 50@$28 ₱ ton.... Canada Peas scarce and nominal.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in more demand and held with more firmness. Bale Hay quoted at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 75 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at from 95c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities. Short and Long, new stock, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales, 300 bales Jute Butts at 2 3-16c., currency, ₱ lb., time. Market otherwise dull.

MOLASSES—The dealings have been wholly in New-Orleans new crop, which has been offered more freely and quoted lower; 120 bbls. sold at 60c.@73c. ₱ gallon. The stock of foreign in first hands today, embraced 2,722 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,042 hhds. Cuba, and 154 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at 28c.@55c.; Cuba, 17c.@23c.; English Islands, 30c.@38c., and new crop New-Orleans at 60c.@74c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, but at lower prices; sales, 6,950 bbls. Strained at from $3 90@$4, including 5,000 bbls., to arrive, on private terms; and 200 bbls. No. 1 at $4 37½@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar scarce and wanted; quoted at $5 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 460 bbls. at 61c.@62c., closing weak at 61c. for full lots.

OILS—Linseed strong and buoyant on a fair inquiry in a jobbing way. Whale and Sperm quiet but steady. Of Lard-oil, 50 bbls. sold at 64c. Other kinds essentially unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted firmer, with 12½c. bid and 13c. asked; 1,000 bbls. sold for December delivery at 13c.... Refined has been in moderate demand, but less firm as to price, with resales of contracts reported to the amount of 3,000 bbls., short deliveries, at 26½c.; cargoes quoted regularly at 27c.... Some 5,000 cases sold on private terms.... Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 27c.... Naphtha dull at yesterday's figures.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been utterly lifeless, with buyers evincing no disposition to operate to any considerable extent at present. Holders have been more urgent in their offerings of stock on the basis of $15 50 for old Western Mess, in full lots, though $16 was named as the nominal quotation for job lots; $15@$15 25 for new Mess, uninspected; $15 50@$15 75 for new Prime Mess, also uninspected, and $12 50@$12 75 for extra Prime. No important dealings were reported, and the market closed decidedly weak.... Dressed Hogs have been quoted firmer and in good demand, within the range of 5¼c.@6¼c. for heavy to average medium; market Pigs at 6¼c.@6⅜c.... Cut-meats have been quite moderately inquired for since our last, including Pickled Hams at from 9¾c.@11¼c., Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; Smoked Hams at 11¼c.@13¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c.; sales, equal to 90 pks. Also, 25 boxes Rib Bellies, averaging 12 lbs., at 8¼c.; 25 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, at 5¼c.; 100 boxes Short-cut Hams, averaging 15 lbs., at 9¼c.; 2,200 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¼c.@11c.; 3,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, averaging 14 lbs., at 7¼c.... Bacon has been quite moderately dealt in, on the basis of about former rates, with sales reported since our last of 350 boxes Long Clear, early deliveries, at 7¼c.; 295 boxes Short Clear, prompt deliveries, at 7¾c.@8c. for choice cuts, chiefly at 7¾c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, January delivery, reported at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, January, and 500 boxes Long Clear, January and February, on private terms.... Lard has been offered with comparative freedom, and quoted somewhat less firm, for both prompt and forward delivery. The demand has been fairly active at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 7¾c.@8¼c. for good to choice old Western Steam; 8c. for prime new do.; 8¼c. for Kettle; 7¼c. for City; 7¼c.@7¾c. for No. 1, and 8¼c. for Refined.... For forward delivery sales have been made of 160 tcs. City, last half of December, at 8c.; 950 tcs. Western Steam, December delivery, at 8c.; 1,000 tcs. do., to arrive by Jan. 10, at 8c.; 500 tcs. do., to arrive, at 8c.; 3,000 tcs. do., January delivery, at 8c.@8¼c., closing at the former price, with 8¼c. bid, and 8¼c. asked for February; 500 tcs. do., March, at 8¼c.; 500 tcs. choice Kettle, deliverable late in January, at Cincinnati, on private terms; 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, January and February delivery, at the West, on private terms. And of Refined, 2,800 tcs., December and January delivery, chiefly December, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.... Barreled Beef has been inactive since our last at $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 25 for New Extra do.; $4@$8 for Old Mess, and $8@$12 for Old Extra do.; sales, 70 bbls.... Tierce Beef continues in light demand, at from $20@$22 for New Prime Mess; $23@$25 for New India Mess, and $26@$30 for New Extra do.... Beef Hams quiet at $33 ₱ bbl.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs have been quoted essentially as before as to values, on moderate call for stock, mainly from local and near-by purchasers.

RICE—Has been quiet since our last, including Carolina at $7 50@$8 25; Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 25 currency, free, and $3 12½@$3 37½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 6,190 bags.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been firm and in fair request; 3,500 pockets sold at $2 55, gold, ₱ bushel. Of Clover, further sales of 500 bags prime were reported at 9¼c. ₱ lb. for shipment. Market otherwise quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very limited request, since our last, on the basis of previous nominal quotations. Sales 987 hhds., Melado, part at 6¼c., but mainly on private terms. Apart from which no important dealings were reported. There has been a moderate call noted for Refined Sugars at essentially unchanged figures. We now quote fair refining Cuba nominal at 9¼c.; good do. at 9¼c.; prime do. at 9¾c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 9c.@9¾c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to choice, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 10¼c.; Nos. 10 and 13 Centrifugal at 10¼c.@10¾c.; Manila, in bags, 8¼c.@9c. for superior to extra superior. Refined thus: Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated at 12¾c.; A's, 11¼c.@11¾, and the range of Yellows at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since Dec. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1872	20,074	46,225	43,699	1,127
Receipts since Dec. 1	992	549	3,000	....
Total	21,066	46,774	46,699	1,127
Sales since Dec. 1	540	1,123	....	934
Stock this day, Dec. 5, 1872	20,526	45,651	46,699	193
Stock Dec. 7, 1871	82,124	49,452	202,063	3,107
Stock Dec. 8, 1870	52,662	52,013	326,618	742
Stock Dec. 9, 1869	59,242	28,471	204,581	576

TALLOW, &c.—The Tallow market shows more firmness, on lighter offerings of prime stock, for which a very good inquiry prevails, mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last of 270,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@9c. for inferior to strictly prime stock, mostly at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.... Stearine has been strong in price, and in active demand, with sales reported of 150 tcs. prime at 8¾c., and equal to 75,000 lbs., in hhds., January delivery, at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand and strong in price, closing in favor of sellers. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 94c., and 50 bbls. at 94½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—At auction, today, Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co. sold 168 bales California Spring Clip at 20c.@31¼c., chiefly at 24¼c.@31¼c.; 11 bales do., damaged, at 12¾c.@17c., and 13 bales East India, damaged, at 11c.@13¼c., ₱ lb., cash.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been generally steady as to rates, with room offered sparingly, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted for accommodation. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale, the scant supply of suitable tonnage, and confident views of owners impeding negotiation, though vessels were in fair request for the Grain trade, and moderately sought after for the Cotton, Petroleum, and Naval Store trades.... For Liverpool the reported engagement since our last have been, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. for compressed, ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Grain, at 9¼d. ₱ bushel; 450 bbls. Apples and 400 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms.... For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat, and a similar quantity of do. (the latter for relet room) reported at 11d. ₱ bushel.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 371 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d.; a British ship, with about 5,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, option of direct Irish port, on private terms; a British bark, 276 tons, (now at Boston,) with spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 8s. 6d.... For Bristol, by steam, 280 bbls. Pork, 150 tcs. Beef, 100 hhds. Tallow, 800 boxes Bacon and 500 boxes Cheese, on private terms; also the steam-ship Great Western placed on the berth in Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons' line.... For Antwerp, by sail, 450 tcs. Lard at 40s.@42s. 6d., and, by steam, 400 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton.... For Havre, direct, an American bark, 710 tons, hence, with equal to 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping-paper and Twine for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1873, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the BLANK AGENCY of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping-paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping-paper, 26x40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, to be 8-ply, and to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of 15 pounds, and to be put up in balls weighing about a half pound each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

20,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, to be 3 ply, and to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, and to be put up in balls weighing from one to two pounds each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the seventh (7th) day of December, 1872, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Beef and one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required.

The beef must be of good quality, and equal to the grade necessary to make the best mess beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters. The vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the beef and vegetables must be offered for by the pound.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that the contract will expire at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, without regard to the quantities which may have been delivered, and, in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered before that date, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the department.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1873, of the following description, namely:

First.—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second.—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third.—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength, and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered, free of all expense, to the BLANK AGENCY, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR CARS.

The Directors of the above Company desire tenders for the following cars, provided early delivery can be had:

50 Double-deck cars.
100 Stock cars.
200 Box cars.
100 Flat cars.
50 Standard "Blue line" cars.

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Cars," and addressed to the undersigned, are invited on or before the 7th of December, 1872.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Nov. 29, 1872.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

PERSONAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1872.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS IN POSSESSION of information which may be serviceable to FREDERICK GREEN, CHARLES BROWN, WM. CURRIER and EDWARD DAVIS, seamen, formerly attached to the steamer George Cornwall, of New-York, whose respective addresses are unknown to the Department. It is desirable that the address of each of the above-named seamen be furnished this Department either by themselves or by some person acquainted with them.

"BABY OF THE HOUSE."—WOULD you kill "mother"? If not, write at once. Return, penitent, and you shall be forgiven, and all shall be as before.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION,
JERSEY CITY Office corner 13th and Provost sts.,
Dec. 3, 1872.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HOLDING OUR certificates for hogsheads of tobacco in Long Dock Store No. 1, which store was destroyed by fire on the night of Nov. 20, 1872, are hereby notified that the damaged tobacco is being removed to Long Dock Shed A. A small quantity has also been removed to Pioneer Shed C.

Holders of certificates are requested to present the same at this office as soon as possible, so that owners may be known and proper award of salvage made.

A. S. JARVIS & CO., Inspectors.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 22,089 ON EAST River Savings Institution; the finder will please leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERATIC SELECTIONS—Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani, Signor Ronconi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BLUE-BEARD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Di-ani, Mr. Fiske.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME. Day and evening

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—READINGS by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
LECTURE on the French Language by Prof. Lambert.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

It is evident, from the number of letters we receive, that the firm of BOWLES BROS. & Co. contrived to get a good supply of money from depositors before failing. The excuse of the representative of the firm is that of Mayor HALL in reference to the fraudulent warrants—"he knew nothing about what was going on." This is rather poor comfort for the persons who have been swindled. It appears from the letter of a correspondent, which we publish today, that the solvency of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. has been for a long time suspected, and that a particular "mercantile agency" cautioned its clients against trusting the house some months ago. If there has been any dishonesty in the dealings of the bankrupt firm, the Courts on the other side may be trusted to bring it to light, and to make the guilty persons smart for it.

Householders in this City will observe that their taxes this year are higher than they were last year. We are making good the money which TWEED, SWEENY & Co. took out of the public Treasury—that is the simple truth of the matter. Yet we are told by some persons that it would be very wrong to punish any of the four men by whose direct or indirect agency the money was stolen—that we must not "be hard upon them," &c. The "Boss" was a good-hearted sort of fellow, and as for the Mayor, "nothing has been brought home to him." So pay your money, and look pleasant. We may, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of "malignant partisanship," be allowed to congratulate the public upon the fact that the rule of the Ring ended when it did, or it would have taken us a score of years to have replaced its stealings.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a committee was found ready to report favorably upon the bills of thirteen newspapers for City advertising, amounting in the aggregate to $43,656 66. Fortunately for the public interests, it occurred to some of the Supervisors that it might be desirable to test the legality of paying for advertisements in more than five newspapers, and these bills were laid aside for future consideration. Most of the bills are from obscure papers without readers, and the fact that they found favor with a committee is a proof that the work of reform is not yet completed. The law must be made far more stringent than it is before such a gross waste of the public money can be rendered impossible.

The evidence given yesterday on the trial of Judge CURTIS, before the Senate, leaves a highly unfavorable impression in regard to the inner working of the Marine Court. We find one Judge testifying that another attempted to influence his decision in a case in which the latter was personally interested, and acknowledging at the same time that the incident made no difference in their personal intercourse. The same Judge showed extreme anxiety lest a little irregularity of his own should be made the subject of cross-examination, and confessed to an ignorance of law which, to say the least, was not calculated to convince the tax-paying community that all the Judges of the Marine Court fairly earned their salaries of ten thousand dollars. People who think the work of local reform is nearly complete would do well to study the evidence in CURTIS' case. It illustrates very forcibly how universal has been the demoralization of public life in this City, and how protracted a task it will be not only get rid of unworthy public servants, but to establish a higher standard of honesty and efficiency for their successors.

President GRANT'S appointment of Judge WARD HUNT, of Utica, to succeed the venerable Judge NELSON on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court, has been well received by the Press and people throughout the country. Judge HUNT has long been known to the Bar of this State as among its ablest members, and his integrity as a citizen and a Judge has never been questioned. He was for several years a member of the old Court of Appeals of this State, and on the death of WM. B. WRIGHT he became the presiding Judge. When the new Court of Appeals was organized, he was continued on the Bench as a Commissioner of Appeals, which position he held at the time of his appointment by Gen. GRANT. He is a native of Oneida County, where he has always resided, and is still in the prime and vigor of manhood.

A correspondent, in criticising an article which recently appeared in these columns on the French spoliation claims, evidently misapprehends the general tenor and scope of the article. We did not, as he intimates, undertake to decide that these claims were unjust, but only to draw the reasonable inference, that inasmuch as their merits had been repeatedly examined by Congress and the claims rejected, it was fair to presume that they were not so indisputable as people here represented. This, and the fact that they are no more deserving than other claims that are not so persistently pressed, were the main suggestions of the article. Our correspondent says that the claims once met the sanction of both Houses of Congress, but were vetoed by President POLK on grounds of "expediency." This is true, and the whole question of paying the claims may perhaps be regarded as one of expediency. Looking at the subject in this light, it is difficult to see how claims whose payment was regarded as inexpedient by President POLK, when the country was out of debt, can, with propriety, be revived now, when the Government is a debtor to the amount of two thousand million dollars.

The public will learn with regret that Senator SUMNER finds himself compelled to ask to be excused from serving on any committees on the ground of ill-health. A dispatch to the Springfield *Republican* states that the Senator has recently suffered from "an attack of heart-disease." A period of thorough rest would probably be beneficial to Mr. SUMNER, and he has seen enough of late years of the effects of overwork upon other men not to be aware of the danger of overstretching the bow. If we were to suggest Mr. SUMNER'S temporary withdrawal from his duties, we should be accused by some of our beloved contemporaries of making a gross attack on the Senator, but we trust there can be no impropriety in our expressing the earnest hope that Mr. SUMNER will speedily recover his health, and that his life may be long spared to the country.

The political complexion of the Committee of Thirty, elected by the French Assembly to report upon the constitutional changes necessary for the better conduct of the Government, fairly corresponds with the political complexion of the 750 Deputies whom the Committee represents. That is, there is a clear majority of conservative members and a powerful minority of radicals. The true point of interest about the body is, whether the monarchists, who form the majority, will use their opportunity of dictating to the President through the Assembly with moderation enough to avert a crisis. There can be no doubt that the members of the Right would vote M. THIERS President for life, if he would only give unequivocal pledges of breaking with M. GAMBETTA and the radicals of the Left, and if he would refrain from taking a personal share in the debates of the Assembly. But the President is too shrewd a statesman not to perceive that the majority of French voters are, if not on the side of M. GAMBETTA, at least favorable to the establishment of a thoroughly democratic republic. The Right has everything to fear from an appeal to the people, which would somehow be brought about in the event of their obstinate refusal to concede anything to M. THIERS. Hence the probability that the Committee elected last night will make such recommendations as will lead to a compromise between the deputies of the Right and the Government with which they have brought themselves into collision.

Rebuilding a Navy.

On the first day of the session, the House of Representatives took up the question of building some new naval vessels, and the debate which ensued showed a very business-like and sensible spirit. Certainly, the navy needs attention. Although we make a pretty good show on paper—a show, that is, of 178 vessels, with an armament of 1,378 guns—this formidable array shrinks almost ludicrously under the test of a practical examination. That reveals the fact that only forty vessels are on active duty, carrying but 381 guns. These forty vessels are scattered over all the waters of the globe. The greater number—fourteen—are in the Atlantic; eleven are on the Asiatic station; ten are on the Pacific, and three are in special service. This, according to the Secretary of the Navy, shows a slight improvement over last year; but it is only made by careful redistribution, and even the present force is constantly diminishing by the decay of the vessels composing it. We have built no vessels since the close of the war. On the contrary, we have been steadily diminishing the navy by the sale of vessels unfit for naval use, or by hauling them off. It is declared by the Secretary of the Navy, and repeated by various members of the House of Representatives, that in three years we shall have no navy at all, and that we are already far below the strength necessary to meet an emergency of however trivial a character.

How, then, can we best remedy the defect which all acknowledge? The Naval Committee of the House, in a bill reported last session, and now again called up, propose the construction of ten vessels, carrying an average of ten guns each, of heavy calibre, the hulls to be built of wood or iron, as the Secretary may decide, with no definite provision as to where the vessels are to be built. Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, a member of the Naval Committee, explained that it was intended to "make these vessels small and swift, and built so that they will have a capacity, when necessary, of fifteen knots an hour; to have both steam and sailing facilities, in order that they may sail with little expense when there is no necessity for great speed, and when the emergency arises they may be capable of such speed as may be desirable." "It is proposed," he said, "to build these ten steamers of three sizes, the largest of which will be from 1,600 to 1,800 tons burden, and to carry from ten to fourteen guns of the largest size; the next size will be from 1,200 to 1,500 tons burden, carrying eight or nine guns, and the smaller sizes will be from 800 to 1,000 tons burden, carrying six or seven guns." It is asserted that vessels of this character will be best fitted for immediate service, and most likely to meet future needs. It is acknowledged now by nearly all authorities on naval construction, that the guns are ahead of the ships, and that no armor can be floated which cannot be pierced. The Government, therefore, proposes to take the part of the cuirassier at Waterloo, who proposed to throw his breastplate to the ground and fight in his shirt sleeves. While providing its vessels with the best weapons with which to sink their foes, it decides to let them trust for safety from being themselves sunk, to lightness, speed, and skill in manœuvring. The policy is one at which all old naval officers who have growled for years over the imprisonment of their men in monstrous iron-clads and monitors will rejoice.

The bill of the Naval Committee encounters no partisan opposition worth speaking of. Mr. HALE, of Maine, however, wishes to modify it by requiring that one-half the vessels shall be constructed in private yards under suitable restrictions, and this amendment has provoked a lively debate on the comparative merits of Government and private yards. We regret that none of the gentlemen who have taken part in it have been able to give us an authentic and specific comparison of the value of vessels built by the respective methods during the war. As it is, the question, so far as it concerns the present project, is involved in a maze of flat contradictions. But some interesting statements were made with reference to the capacity and condition of the private yards on the Delaware. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, alluded to the large vessel just launched for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at Chester by JNO. ROACH & Co., and to a similar vessel from the yard of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington, on the same river. He also contended that these yards, and that of CAMP & SONS, Philadelphia, were fully equipped for producing the vessels required by the navy. Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, brought up his bill to give bounties for building vessels capable of being turned into vessels of war, and subject to the right of the Government to buy or lease them at an appraisement. He cited, in support of his plan, the statement of Admiral PORTER, that "if the United States possessed the steam-ships plying between New-York and Europe, the Government would have a better navy than it ever had." He also cited the report of a Parliamentary Commission at the breaking out of the Crimean war, that, at an expense of one thousand pounds each, all the large sea-going steamers could readily be converted into war steamers.

After considerable desultory debate, the House yesterday reduced the number of vessels to six, limited the armament to ten guns each, provided that half the vessels be built in private yards, and then passed the bill.

Amendments to the State Constitution.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN, to propose amendments to the State Constitution, have commenced their deliberations in Albany. It is reasonable to expect, from the limited size and non-partisan character of the Commission, and the ability and standing of its members, that their labors will result in such judicious and practical amendments of the Constitution as will receive the approval of the people. The difficulty with the Constitutional Convention of 1867 appeared to be that it was too large and unwieldy. There was such a diversity of opinions on many of the leading provisions to be adopted in the new Constitution, that scarcely any of the members were satisfied with it when it was finished; and, when it came to be submitted to the people, it was all rejected, with the exception of the article relating to the Judiciary. Still, it is admitted on all hands that the present Constitution stands greatly in need of amendments, and it is to be hoped that the present Commission will be able to agree upon such as are of obvious and urgent necessity, in time to submit them to the incoming Legislature. The earliest period at which they can become operative will be two years from the first of January, as they must receive the sanction of two Legislatures, and then be submitted to the popular vote before they can become a part of the Constitution.

There are two much-needed amendments to our State Constitution that have already got the start of the Commission in point of time, and will, therefore, not require their attention. These are, first, an increase of the pay of members of the Legislature from $3 per day to $1,000 for the session, and, second, a prohibition against the appropriation of any public moneys raised by tax to sectarian purposes. Resolutions embodying both these important amendments passed the Legislature last Winter. Should they also pass the coming Legislature, as they doubtless will, they can be submitted to the people at the election next Fall, and if adopted, will become a part of the Constitution within a year from the present date.

The Diamond Hoax.

We have already published the particulars of the exposure of the great diamond fraud, which has agitated the residents of the Pacific coast for three or four months past, and from which the more gullible among them have suffered a pecuniary loss amounting in the aggregate to several hundred thousand dollars. It is now settled beyond question that the whole thing was a gigantic swindle, prepared with the deliberate purpose, and with no small expenditure of capital, of deceiving the public and amassing a fortune for its concocters. That it should succeed in deceiving business men and capitalists so proverbially shrewd as those of San Francisco, and having so large an experience of similar tricks perpetrated in the past, is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the swindle, and shows how easy it is to gull a community made up in large part of adventurers and speculators, whose whole dream of life is the sudden acquisition of riches. The means resorted to for carrying out this diamond swindle were as "old as the hills"—at least the California hills—and had been employed over and over again by sharpers in the days when placer-mining was the chief occupation on the Pacific coast. It consisted in the simple process of "salting," or the scattering of small quantities of gold-dust in a certain locality, and then spreading the news far and wide of the discovery of a new mine. Every California "pioneer" is familiar with the trick, and not a few of them have suffered personally by it; and yet it never seems to have entered their heads during the recent excitement that this "salting" process could be just as easily applied to diamond mines as to gold mines.

The exposure to public inspection of a parcel of diamond chips and precious stones of inferior quality appeared to set all San Francisco beside itself; the telegraph teemed with dispatches transmitted to the East, all giving the most glowing accounts of the great discovery, and none of them containing the least hint that there could possibly be any fraud or deception connected with it. To sensible people in the East, whose eyes were not dazzled by the actual sight of these brilliants, the reports bore on their very face abundant evidence of the bogus character of the pretended discovery: and this journal, after denouncing the whole thing as a fraud at the outset, refrained, as a general rule, from publishing the numerous telegrams that followed for weeks afterward, bolstering up the swindle.

It will be recollected that among the early dispatches announcing the discovery of these diamond fields, which were then located in Arizona, the names of Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN and S. L. M. BARLOW were conspicuously named as Directors of the "San Francisco and New-York Mining and Commercial Company," which was suddenly formed in San Francisco, with the ostensible purpose of working the new diamond mines, but with the real purpose, probably, of victimizing the credulous by the sale of stock in the Company. Gen. MCCLELLAN soon after paid a visit to San Francisco, and while there was interviewed by a reporter of the *Alta*, to whom he stated that he had no connection with the Company and had not authorized the use of his name as one of its directors. Mr. BARLOW probably had just as little to do with the Company.

The San Francisco papers, in their details of the exposure of the hoax, have not succeeded, as yet, in fixing the responsibility of it definitely upon any one or more parties. Whoever may have been the original inventor of the swindle, it is certain that, among its backers, there must have been some men of capital. The process of "salting" a diamond mine costs money, even though the "salt" may be of inferior quality. There is some evidence going to show that the salt in this case was furnished, in bulk, on the other side of the Atlantic, and brought here for the specific purpose for which it was used. There must have been an expenditure of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, or more, for the raw material, besides the cost of distributing it in the localities selected for the "great discovery." Even if it cost the originators of the hoax a hundred thousand dollars in getting it up, it has proved a paying speculation; the profits cannot be less than five hundred per cent. on the capital invested. While it is a consolation to know that some of the heaviest losers are amply able to sustain their losses, yet there must be among the victims many who could not afford it; and for the sake of these, as well as for their own credit, we hope the authorities of San Francisco will not relax their efforts to discover the authors of the swindle, and to visit upon them the extreme penalties of the law.

Home Affairs.

Since the operations of the Government in connection with the Indians, Pensions, Patents, and other domestic affairs were brought together in the Interior Department, the wisdom of this concentration has been often shown, but never more clearly than by the last report of Secretary DELANO. There is no part of our affairs in which the people are more directly interested than in those of a domestic nature, and a general report giving a concise statement of the operations of the several bureaus affords valuable information which could not be otherwise obtained.

Only a general view is afforded of Indian affairs, but that view is encouraging. Statistics are not fully given, but we are told that while twenty nomadic tribes have increased twelve per cent. in numbers, they are being rapidly led into industrial pursuits and peaceful habits. The Indians, exclusive of those in Alaska, now number 300,000; and of these 97,000 are civilized, 125,000 are semi-civilized, and 78,000 are wholly barbarous. These figures tell of the progress which has been made in their civilization, and give cause to hope that a firm adherence to the policy which Gen. GRANT has adopted may, in a few years, reclaim all the yet roaming tribes to civilized life, and thus rid us finally of the problem which has always been a vexation. How rapidly this epoch is approaching is, perhaps, best shown in the statistics of the Public Land Office. During the last fiscal year, 11,864,975 acres of the public lands were disposed of, being a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres than was taken up the previous year. In detail, these figures are even more suggestive, for we find 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash, 4,671,332 were taken for homesteads, 389,460 acres were settled with military warrants, and 3,554,887 acres were granted to railroads. The westward sweep of civilization is seen in these few figures, but the immensity of the area of unoccupied lands yet to be reclaimed is shown in the fact that, while 583,364,780 acres have thus far been surveyed, an unsurveyed area of 1,251,633,620 acres yet remains. The Indians still have ample elbow-room, but their limits are being lessened every year. It is evident that time and forbearance are alone required to work out the Indian problem.

Secretary DELANO, in the statistics of the Patent Office, tells a satisfactory story of the activity of our inventors, and of our rapid advance in the arts of civilization. Since 1836, no fewer than 200,000 applications have been filed, and of this number 133,000 have been granted. When the Patent laws first went into operation, there were only from one hundred to five hundred applications made per annum, but during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, there were 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs; 13,626 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates of registry of trade marks were issued. These figures show an increase over the business of the preceding year. In conclusion, the Secretary states that the receipts of the Patent Office for the year were $700,954 86, and its expenses only $623,553 90, so that the nation has derived a net profit of $77,400 96 from its inventors.

An onerous public burden, which is borne without murmur, is presented in the figures of the Pension Bureau. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 232,229 pensioners upon the rolls, of which number 95,405 were army invalids, 113,518 army widows and dependent relatives, 17,100 survivors of the war of 1812, 3,027 widows of soldiers of that war, 1,449 navy invalids, and 1,730 navy widows and dependent relatives. Although there was a loss of 9,104 to the rolls during the year, the net increase was 24,734, and as 2,688,523 soldiers served in the war of the rebellion, and only 176,000, or but little over six per cent., have yet made applications for pensions, it is thought that the rolls will not be materially reduced during the next few years. It required $30,169,341 40 during the past year, in pensions and expenses, to satisfy these just claims, and the nation cannot expect that the burden will be substantially lighter for some time to come.

National progress is, perhaps, best shown in this report in the facts which are given concerning the rapid construction of the several railroads which are piercing the solitudes of the far West. There are eight of these roads in course of construction, intended as feeders or helps to the great through line to San Francisco, to all of which the Government has granted subsidies in public lands. During the past year, these roads have been pushed with such vigor that about five hundred miles of completed track have been accepted, and surveyors and laborers crowd the plains and mountains in advance, opening a way for the iron horse. Secretary DELANO'S report deserves careful study, and it contains convincing evidence of the honesty and common sense with which important branches of the public service have been administered since President GRANT came into power.

The Twentieth Year of a Good Work.

We gave, a few days ago, some statistics relating to the work of the Children's Aid Society. In another column will be found a series of extracts from the newly-published annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. Perhaps the progress of this highly-deserving organization could not be more forcibly illustrated than in the contrast between the general results of its first year's work, and those detailed in the reports before us. Twenty years ago, the working force of the Society consisted of its earnest and hopeful Secretary, Mr. CHAS. L. BRACE, assisted by an office-boy. This year, the Society sustains a staff of seventy-two teachers, besides twenty other agents. In 1852, the Society contrived to reach about a hundred pupils, through the agency of its single industrial-school; in 1872, its twenty-one industrial-schools and fifteen night-schools have greatly helped to save 9,000 poor children from ignorance and crime. Two hundred homeless children were sheltered during the first year of the Society's existence; during its twentieth year, five lodging houses have furnished shelter and instruction for an average of four hundred boys and girls every night, or for a total of about twelve thousand individuals. In addition to these, three thousand children have been provided with homes during the past year.

Such figures necessarily represent only the mere outlines of a great work of practical benevolence. Turn to what department we may of the activity of the Children's Aid Society—to its Industrial Schools, its Lodging-houses, or its Emigration Agency—we find, everywhere, a well-directed spirit of philanthropy, laboring in the highest interests of social well-being. Juvenile vagrancy and juvenile crime are among the most deadly of the agencies that keep sapping at the foundations of our society. The Children's Aid Society presents not only such a counteracting force as every benevolent man and woman must feel disposed to support, but commends itself also to the approval of the highest statesmanship and the most advanced social philosophy. The broader and deeper that such an organization can strike its roots the better, not only for that section of society which it immediately touches, but for all the others besides. For it is just as impossible for Murray Hill and Fifth-avenue to separate themselves from the effects of the moral and physical impurity of the Five Points, as it is for one part of the human system to escape the influence of a poison which has been injected into another. The Children's Aid Society appeals alike to the most homely of sentiments, and to the broadest of social generalizations. A child can contribute understandingly to the good work of sheltering the homeless and feeding the hungry among the children of the poor, while a philosophic theorist may find its claims justified, and its public support more than repaid, in the influence it exercises in repressing the growth of crime, and turning probable outlaws into good citizens. While asking our readers to give some attention to the extracts from the Society's reports, which we publish today, we would also ask those who wish to clearly realize the kind of work which this organization is doing to visit some of its schools or lodging-houses, and see for themselves what no amount of general statement can adequately convey.

Common Sense versus Verbiage.

Our Senators and Representatives in Congress have two great duties before them. The first is to avoid making unnecessary laws. The second is to make those which are really needed. One of the most important parts of the latter duty is that of putting the enactments into clear and unequivocal language; but unless the present session proves to be very different from any which have of late years preceded it, this branch of duty is one that will be very poorly performed.

The exceedingly awkward manner in which many of our national statutes are expressed is a source of no small embarrassment to those whose interests are most affected by them. We do not refer to the enactments of the general Government because they are peculiar in this respect; but the same remark may be made with fully as much force, of the laws made by most of the State Legislatures. Congress ought to set a good example in such things; and instead of that, it sets a very bad one. The amount of anxiety, loss, and delay suffered by business men from the obscurity of important national laws, is incalculable. There are multitudes of points in regard to which it is utterly impossible to determine the meaning from the language used. The consequence often is that an official decision must be waited for; and as the officer who must make it has no means of giving anything more than a shrewd guess at the proper construction, it is in vain to attempt to anticipate the result of his conjectures.

We cannot expect the majority of our national law-givers to be men of very cultivated literary taste, though it may be remarked that the proportion of men possessing to an eminent degree this quality among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the members of Congress elected immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, might perhaps suggest the idea that a little more of the same element in that body at the present day would do no harm. But, assuredly, the individuals selected from among forty millions of people, as embodying the concentrated legislative wisdom of the land, should be able to express the emanations of that wisdom in something like tolerable English. We do not deny, indeed, that the national statutes generally manifest a fair degree of compliance with the rules of syntax; but this is not all that is needed. The laws enacted should be so worded that they can be not only parsed, but as far as the capabilities of language, and the nature of the subject admit, clearly understood. A good law, badly expressed, not unfrequently produces greater effects than a bad law well expressed. A statute which leaves a man in uncertainty as to what is required of him, may cause him far more trouble than one directly unfavorable to his interests.

The evil of which we are speaking is one which cannot possibly be remedied so long as the practice of leaving the most important bills to be hurried through at the end of the session is continued. No amount of literary skill that could possibly be collected in a legislative body, or any other assemblage, could avoid, in statutes thus enacted, the occurrence of a great deal of clumsy and obscure phraseology. A document which has been altered by amendment upon amendment, until scarcely a line of the original is left entire, and then passed with hardly an attempt at revision, would be a most wonderful phenomenon if there were nothing unintelligible or ambiguous in any of its provisions. Accuracy of expression is, under such circumstances, utterly out of the question. Indeed, the wonder is that with so many disadvantages, Congressmen succeed in making the statutes even so clear as they are; and we should be disposed most heartily to congratulate them on doing so well under such difficulties, if the recollection did not force itself upon us that these difficulties are entirely of their own creation. The delay which crowds so much important business into a few days, or it may be a few hours or minutes, is demanded neither by the necessities of the case nor the wishes of the community, and is a neglect of duty, for all the consequences of which members of Congress are directly responsible.

MINOR TOPICS.

One of the nuisances of railroad traveling is the degradation of romantic and beautiful scenes by the obtrusion, on the wearied traveler, of advertisements of all sorts of nasty medicines. "Pills" and "liniments" and "salves" mar all the pretty pictures of the Hudson River. But the most atrocious of these vulgar efforts has just been completed on the romantic Palisades, opposite to Spuyten Duyvil. A certain "Dr. Herrick," whose medicine ought to be forever denounced by every lover of nature, has constructed a sign, with letters some twenty feet long, visible for miles along that most lovely portion of the Hudson, on the bare cliffs, of his abominable "liniment." On the New-York side, there is a law preventing these disfigurements of scenery. If our New-Jersey friends have not such a law, they should immediately secure one, for land is too valuable in these days to be made the vehicle of quack advertisements.

Yesterday Gov. HOFFMAN refused to grant a reprieve to the murderer ROGERS, who will accordingly be hung today. This man was conclusively proved to have been guilty of a most brutal murder. His counsel made the usual efforts to save him by the use of all possible legal technicalities, and, after exhausting all other means, applied to the Governor of the State. The latter has done his duty in refusing to interfere, and, for the first time in many months, murder in this community is to be punished. The hanging of any man is not a pleasing spectacle, but the orderly citizens of New-York and Brooklyn are entitled to at least as much consideration as the murderers, and it is only by hanging the latter that the safety of the former can be secured. The punishment of ROGERS will not alone, however, accomplish that end. He is but one of twenty-two criminals charged with or convicted of murder who are now in our prisons. When is justice to be executed upon these men? If they are not guilty, they should be at once released. If guilty, the law should promptly take its course. When is FOSTER, the car-hook murderer, to meet with his deserts?

A correspondent, whose letter appeared in yesterday's TIMES, complains very properly of the mismanagement of the Thirty-fourth-street branch of the Fourth-avenue Railway. This road professes to run a line of cars to the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, but the promise is a delusion and a snare to the public. The confiding citizen who takes a car to the depot at Thirty-second-street, expecting there to find another car running to the ferry, is frequently compelled to wait fifteen or twenty minutes, and then either to lose the Long Island train, which he desires to take, or to run from Fourth-avenue to the ferry—a distance of fully half a mile. Just at present the ferry itself is equally badly managed. The Company is removing a floating-bridge in one of the slips on the Long Island side, and substituting for it that dangerous man-trap, a swinging bridge. There is thus but one slip to be used by the boats of both the Thirty-fourth-street and James-slip ferries. The result is that boats are often kept waiting in the river until the slip is clear; the Long Island trains, in the mean time, going on their way, and leaving the belated ferry-passengers in that most undesirable of places, Hunter's Point.

A short time since the garrison at Fort Ontario was temporarily withdrawn, the fort being left in charge of a Surgeon and three privates. Two of the latter, resenting, perhaps, the authority of a staff officer, became disorderly, and were put in the guard-house by the Surgeon and his remaining force. There were thus but two men, including the commanding officer, left to do sentry duty, and fire the morning and evening gun, besides standing guard over the prisoners. Nevertheless, this excellent medical person and his dutiful artilleryman performed their whole duty with sleepless vigilance, and at the latest accounts were still relieving one another on the ramparts, and taking turns in examining the lock of the guard-house door. Were this faithful private to become infected with the spirit of mutiny, and to prefer the society of the men in the guard-house to sentry duty in December, there is no doubt that the Surgeon would promptly disarm and imprison him, and then, rendering himself safe against an outbreak of his prisoners by reducing their systems with physic, would unflinchingly man the ramparts of Fort Ontario, and hold out until death or relief should come.

Reports of burglaries have been recently very frequent, and although in the latest case the robbers did not get away the plunder they had prepared for removal, such ill-luck does not generally attend their enterprises. In many cases which never reach the public ear, they secure their spoils, and during these long nights, when the thieves have such ample time for their operations, our merchants cannot keep too close a watch upon their warehouses. We know it is impossible to make any building burglar-proof, but obvious precautions can be taken which will materially increase the risks of the burglar's trade, and, therefore, tend to lessen the loss incurred by their industry and adroitness.

That wonderful ruby has been shorn of all its greatness. Only a few days ago, the Western papers were full of its glory, and so decided was the sensation it caused that its lucky possessor was harassed by the "interviewer" as soon as he returned to the outposts of civilization. But now he has reached San Francisco, and, his gem having been examined by experts, we have the news that, instead of being a ruby worth $250,000, it is nothing but a garnet, for which one hundred dollars would be a high price. It was unfortunate for the ruby that it reached San Francisco just as the city was smarting from the diamond hoax, and disposed to look upon all precious stones with suspicion.

A young woman named HILDEBRAND recently had a narrow escape of her life while working in a woolen-mill at Wabash, Ind. Her hair was flowing loosely upon her shoulders, and, being employed close to a line shaft, it suddenly became entangled with it, and wound around it so tightly that the poor girl was dragged about in a shocking manner. Her brains would immediately have been dashed out but for the promptitude of a fellow-laborer, who seized and held her until the hair was torn from the scalp. Considering the number of fatal accidents that have occurred through the vanity of female operatives in factories, it is a wonder that the foremen do not establish more stringent rules to regulate dress. Young women who are shut up all day with looms and spindles may be pardoned for desiring to make themselves as attractive as possible, but the employers have no excuse for permitting them to do so at the peril of their lives.

Harvard's Honor to President Grant.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, recently sent the following letter to President Grant, with his diploma as Doctor of Laws:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 26th November, 1872.

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the diploma of the degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred upon you by this University at the Commencement in June last, in recognition of your distinguished public services, both in war and peace,—in war, in preserving the integrity of the national territory and the national institutions,—in peace, in strengthening the national credit, lightening the public burdens, reforming the civil service, and settling by arbitration grave disputes of long standing between this country and Great Britain. I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

President Grant has acknowledged its receipt as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1872.

Charles W. Eliot, Esq., President Harvard University:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and complimentary letter of the 26th inst., with the diploma conferring on me the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard University, is just received. Permit me to thank the Faculty of Harvard, through you, for this mark of their approval of my efforts to serve our beloved country, both in time of war and in time of peace. It will be my effort to continue to deserve that confidence.

Be assured that I shall ever hold in high esteem the parchment and your letter accompanying it, as marked testimonials of that approval.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

STREET-OPENINGS.

Suggestions for Reform—The Causes of Delay—Letter from Controller Green.

The letter which Controller Green some time ago addressed to the President of the West-side Association has given occasion to that gentleman to state his opinions on the subject of reform in the method of street-openings. Mr. W. R. Martin sets forth in his last letter to the Controller that the whole of the streets and avenues now being opened above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street should be placed under one Commission, instead of half a dozen, as now; and that as regards streets below that number, the same system should be applied, the law being modified slightly to permit it. He complains of the delay in paying awards for the property taken, and refers specially to the delay in the cases of the Riverside Park and the Broadway widening schemes.

In these cases, however, the delay is generally attributed to a cause which Mr. Martin has omitted to mention in his letter. It is quite notorious among that large class who deal in real estate, either as lawyers or as brokers, that, when any street-opening or similar improvement has been planned, certain favored individuals have been enabled to get early information of the line the proposed street, avenue, or park will take. Acting on this information, they have at once begun buying up all the land they could possibly get hold of within these lines, and when the Opening Commission was appointed, and the land condemned, have demanded prices for it nearly double, perhaps, what they bought it for a few months before. These demands have, as the official records show, been attended with a success so extraordinary as to be only explainable on the hypothesis that the favored owners (who appear to have been very extensive holders) were on good terms with the Commissioners. The Broadway widening scheme has suffered under such grave suspicions of fraud of this character that appeals to the Courts against the Commissioners' report have been largely based on allegations involving them. If all that is said among the real estate men of Pine-street in regard to this and kindred projects be true, or, indeed, if only a portion of it be so, the records of the conveyances of property on the line of the widening, and of the Riverside Park, would show that the frauds of the "Street-opening Bureau" were possible only by the connivance of certain classes of "property-owners," *i. e.*, people who bought lots knowing they would be condemned and certain of getting an immense price for them from the Commissioners. The following is the letter of Mr. Green above referred to:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and read with attention your letter of the 28th ult., relative to the business of street-openings in this City. This is a subject to which, as you know, I have given some thought. A bill, prepared, as I understand, by you, was introduced in the Legislature last Winter which had the same general object as that proposed by you now, to wit, the opening of all unopened streets in one proceeding. It seems to me that you have demonstrated that as to streets above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street this can be done under the law as it now stands; and as to those below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, laid out by the Commissioners of 1807, a very slight modification of existing law is all that will be necessary.

I shall gladly render any aid in my power in the adoption and execution of measures to correct the great wrongs that have been perpetrated upon property-owners under the guise of street-openings, and in obviating all possibility of these abuses hereafter. At the next meeting of the Park Commissioners, I intend to introduce a series of resolutions looking to the accomplishment of this object. If, on further reflection, it should appear that no obstacle exists to opening all unopened streets and avenues in one or two proceedings under existing law, a great step will be gained. It will save much to property-owners, and break up a business that has unjustly enriched some of those engaged in it; and it will also greatly advance the development and settlement of the upper portion of the island. Very truly yours,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

WM. R. MARTIN, Esq., President West-side Association.

THE MISSOURI.

Official Investigation—Testimony of the Engineer.

The investigation into the loss of the steam-ship Missouri was resumed, yesterday, before Mr. J. K. Matthews, United States Inspector of Boilers. John Freanay, First Assistant Engineer, was the only witness examined, and testified substantially as follows:

The Missouri left New-York on Oct. 18, 1872, with everything on board in excellent working condition; shortly after discharging the pilot, the boiler began to foam badly, and in consequence the speed had to be occasionally slackened and the engine run very slowly, in order to find out where the water was; two days afterward the water had settled in the boilers, and everything was again in proper working condition; on Tuesday witness had to examine the boilers to fix the steam-gauge pipe, as it was leaking badly; everything seemed hot, but hardly more so than usual; at half-past five A. M. I left the watch and turned in; at twenty minutes past eight the Chief Engineer roused me up, and said that the ship was on fire; I ran down to the boilers and tried the gauge-cocks, and found them all right; then I opened the door in the bulkhead, and saw the decks and pantry all on fire, but not the felting.

The witness then described the launching of the boats when all efforts to subdue the fire had proved unavailing. This testimony was of the most minute description, but has already been reported in the TIMES. The witness then continued: We had nine men in our boat, and came near to another boat containing twelve men, with Capt. Culmer in charge; I asked him to take us on board, as we thought we should not live many minutes; the Captain made no reply, but a passenger from Nassau said that they had enough men in their boat, and would take nobody else; a sailor that I asked made a similar reply.

Witness then related the sufferings of himself and three others, as published in the TIMES of Sunday last. He continued as follows: In my opinion, we could not possibly have subdued that fire with the pumps and the ordinary appliances we had on board; the Missouri was complete in her equipments, according to her certificate; I cannot tell how the fire originated; the ship was protected from fire, as regards the space left round her boilers, as well as any steam-ship I have known; if the felt had been on fire, the smell of it would have been recognized all over the ship; I have been an engineer for nine or ten years, and have been nearly four years in the Company's employ; the boilers of the ship were in excellent condition—nearly all of them being new—and had been extensively overhauled.

The investigation at this point was adjourned until this morning.

Serious Burning Accident—An Elderly Woman Burned on Head and Body by the Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a kerosene lamp exploded in the house of Robert Bedell, No. 247 Harrison-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bedell and family are out of town, and a colored woman named Anne Allison, aged fifty-five years, was in charge of the building. While seated in her room, the lamp, which was on the table, exploded, throwing the burning oil into her face and over the upper part of her body. She succeeded in extinguishing the fire, and then, as she says, "forgot everything." How long she remained in this condition is not known; but, there being no other person in the house, it was impossible for her to attract attention by cries. Her sufferings were also so great that she could not leave her room all day Wednesday, and she yesterday expressed the belief that she must have fainted away several times. About 8 o'clock yesterday she succeeded in crawling down stairs to the front door, where she fell insensible, and thus attracted the attention of Dr. Earl, who resides in the next house. The doctor rendered what temporary assistance he could, and then informed the police, by whom the unfortunate woman was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. The surgeons at the hospital say that Ann is so seriously injured that no hopes are entertained of her recovery, the face and upper part of the body being horribly distorted from the effects of the burns. The nature of the oil, and the place where it was purchased, are to be made the subject of official inquiry.

The Brooklyn Incendiaries—Action of the Police Commissioners and Insurance Companies.

In consequence of the number of incendiary fires that have recently occurred in the City of Brooklyn, the Police Commissioners of Brooklyn yesterday resolved to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of any person who may be found setting fire to buildings, or who may have been engaged in the work of firing those buildings which have recently been destroyed. The Fire-Marshal has been busily employed taking evidence in the three recent incendiary fires, in the hope that some clue may be obtained to guide the police in the search after the incendiaries, who appear to work principally in those regions far distant from fire-engine stations.

The following is the official list of companies in which the recently-destroyed Bushwick avenue and South Fourth-street Railroad stables and contents were insured: Citizens', Star, Hoffman, Brewers' and Maltsters', Lenox, Farragut, Rutgers, and Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Companies. The total amount covered by insurance was but $26,000, less than one-half of the estimated loss. A few of the stray horses have been recovered by the police, but several are yet at large so far as the Company are concerned.

The insurance companies of Brooklyn have appointed a committee of five to report what action, if any, is necessary on the part of the companies to protect the citizens of Brooklyn against fire. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: T. B. Jones, Nassau Insurance Company; G. Schimmell, Germania; D. Johnson, Fireman's Trust; A. Thorn, Ætna, and C. W. Lampert, Continental.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

MUSICAL.

The last of the subscription performances of the season of Italian opera will occur at the Academy of Music this evening. Mme. Lucca is to sing the second act of "Fra Diavolo" and the fifth of "L'Africaine," and Miss Kellogg will be heard in one act from "Linda," and in one from "Crispino." All the other members of the company are to take part in the representation....The second soirée of classical music given by Mr. Mills and Dr. Damrosch was attended by a numerous audience gathered in one of the Messrs. Steinway's smaller halls, last evening. A sonata for violin and piano by Raff, and one of Beethoven's trios, were the concerted pieces; the instrumental solos included Schumann's "Intermezzi," recited by Mr. Mills, and an adagio for violin by Mozart, by Dr. Damrosch, who also contributed to the programme, in response to an encore, one of Chopin's waltzes, transcribed for the strings, and executed with so much celerity that it seemed intended to show the dexterity of the performer's left hand rather than the beauty of the theme. Besides these selections, two songs, Schubert's "Wanderer" and Beethoven's "Adelaide," were rendered by Mr. J. A. Dennison, whose control over his baritone voice is by no means complete. The third concert will be given on Jan. 2....The first of the promised fortnightly Saturday popular concerts at Steinway Hall will be given on Saturday evening. These entertainments are intended to acquaint the public with new and old compositions which have not been worn by repetition. For Saturday, a "Festival Overture" by Leutner and Schumann's symphony in B flat major, are to be recited by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. J. H. Bonawitz; Miss Klauczek, a pianist as yet unknown to us, is to play a concerto by Kalkbrenner, and Miss Antoinette Sterling will sing....The second rehearsal for the second Philharmonic concert of the present season will be held at the Academy of Music this afternoon....The first public rehearsal of the Church Music Association took place at Steinway Hall yesterday.

DRAMATIC.

Miss Lydia Thompson will benefit by the performance at the Olympic Theatre to-night....Miss Neilson's engagement at Booth's is to end with the approaching week. "As You Like It" will make way for "The Lady of Lyons" after Saturday afternoon next...."On Hand," with Mr. Johnny Thompson in a variety of characters, is the evening play at Wood's Museum this week. Burletta and pantomime constitute the dramatic attraction by day.

Board of Supervisors—The Expenses of Election—Settling the Bills—A Claim for Rents.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Clerk read a communication from Gen. Shaler, inclosing preambles and resolutions, which it is necessary should pass the Board of Supervisors to enable the National Rifle Association to obtain the $5,000 already appropriated by the Board of Apportionment.

Doubts have been expressed whether the amount should be directly authorized by the Board of Supervisors, the law giving them a discretionary power, the General asks that the Board pass a resolution making the appropriation.

The communication and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms.

A communication was also read from Henry A. Smith, stating that on the 1st of November last, five quarters' rent of the premises occupied for armories by the Twelfth Regiment Infantry and Washington Gray Troop, of the National Guard, had not been paid. The rent of each is $15,000 per annum, and Mr. Smith expresses his willingness to surrender the leases if the rent due was paid. He thinks it is unfair for the authorities to insist on retaining possession of premises when the landlord is willing to cancel the lease, and to refuse to pay for such possession on the ground that the rent is excessive. The communication was referred.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery reported in favor of paying the following bill of M. B. Brown for supplies by order of the Chief of the Bureau of Elections: Six reams return sheets for County Canvassers, $435; 519 packages of stationery for meetings Board of Registry and election day, $2,078 04; stationery, &c., for election purposes, $1,233 74; fifty copies statement and declaration of Board of County Canvassers, $590. A resolution authorizing the Controller to pay was adopted.

The Committee also reported in favor of paying the bill of James L. Hastie, for $860, for envelopes supplied to the Bureau of Elections.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee, to furnish a detail.

The following newspaper bills for advertising election notices were also reported favorably upon by the Committee. They were, however, laid over, as the legality of advertising in more than five papers was questioned by some of the Supervisors:

New-York Herald, election notice	$1,016 00
New-York Herald, sundry notices	7,044 00
New-York Herald, Board of Supervisors	70 40
The Sun, sundry notices	9,002 80
New-York Tribune, election notice	1,268 40
Oestliche Post, election notice	1,053 00
The Star, election notice	1,389 00
Staats Zeitung, sundry notices	3,084 80
The World, sundry notices	5,526 80
Daily News, sundry notices	9,334 80
Irish-American, sundry notices	1,582 00
The Union Publishing Company	568 40
Daily Register	996 00
The Dispatch	808 50
Metropolitan Record	992 16

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bill of John M. Tracy, Keeper of the County Jail, in Ludlow-street, amounting to $22,905 30, for the maintenance of persons confined there for the eight months ending Aug. 31.

Supervisors Vance and Falconer objected to the payment of the bill, and the resolution to pay was negatived. The bill was then laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

The Execution of Henry Rogers in Brooklyn Today.

The application of Henry Rogers for a reprieve has been denied by Gov. Hoffman, and he will be executed today, in the Raymond-street jail-yard. Rogers was yesterday engaged with his spiritual advisers, preparing himself for death. Visitors were rigidly excluded from the jail, and inside all was quietness, save the sound of the hammers in the rear of the jail, where the workmen were erecting the gallows.

Rogers was visited by his counsel, who told him of the result of his argument before Gov. Hoffman, and bade him to prepare for the worst. Rogers bowed his head for a moment, then looked up with a smile, and entered into cheerful conversation.

Yesterday morning Rogers was conducted from his cell to the Sheriff's parlor, where solemn mass was celebrated, Father McElroy being the celebrant, assisted by Father McDonald and two other priests of the Roman Catholic faith. There were present Rogers and his mother and Deputy Keeper Bouchoux. Rogers seemed to be much impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and joined in the prayers with fervor. Rogers passed the day in spiritual exercises, and in conversing with his relatives. Last night everything was in readiness for the execution, which will take place promptly at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad.

Prominent officials of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company are at present in the City actively engaged in prosecuting the claims of the corporation against Mr. H. A. Boody, who was recently arrested and held in $100,000 bail. Information in regard to the matter is persistently withheld by the prosecuting parties, who, it is rumored, are endeavoring to compromise with Mr. Boody. The suit is brought to recover $245,000, which, it is claimed, he is indebted to the corporation.

The road is in a very bad condition, the bonds being quoted at only 33 in Frankfort, while the stock is comparatively worthless. The road, up to the time the present management took possession, only earned $4,000 in excess of its running expenses. The bonds could not be sold in New-York as a whole, the only ones negotiated here being foisted on the market by means of advertisements in the religious papers.

Fair for the Benefit of the Ladies' Union Relief Association.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association, of this City, was formed to afford relief and pecuniary and other aid to the families of disabled veterans of the war, to disabled soldiers themselves, and to the orphan children of those who fell on the field. The good which this Association has accomplished since its formation, is well known; and no time of festival in the year has passed, without the families which this Society has in its care, being enabled, through its bounty, to take part in the general rejoicing. On Thanksgiving Day abundant good cheer was provided for its beneficiaries by the Association, and it now proposes to hold a fair for their benefit at the rooms of the Republican Committee, Twenty-third-street and Broadway, commencing on Monday, the 9th inst. The officers of the Association appeal to the public for donations of useful and fancy articles, or refreshments, which may be sent to the Committee's rooms, or to either of the following ladies: Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, President, No. 135 West Twenty-second-street; Mrs. Dr. C. V. Clarkson, Vice-President, No. 96 Park-avenue; Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, No. 335 West Fourteenth-street. At this time, when all classes of citizens are thinking more or less of enjoyment, it should not be forgotten that the Christmas season to the poor is a time when poverty presses with double force, and privation and penury come with the cold of Winter. The ladies of the Union Relief Association appeal to the public for help, confident that the call will be responded to with that generous liberality for which this City is celebrated.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Servant Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the letter of your correspondent "Bridget" with attention, and I agree with you in thinking that there is a great deal of truth in it, and that it is worth the consideration of your readers.

"Bridget's" idea seems to be that greater kindness on the part of employers would produce better servants—that if we paid more attention to the education and religious instruction of our "helps," we should have less reason to complain of them. This is doubtless true in reference to many families, but it is by no means the whole truth.

In too many cases, kindness to servants is altogether misunderstood and thrown away. The better you use them, the worse they treat you. I have raised my servants' wages after they have been a short time with me, and given them clothing and other presents at Christmas, and paid the doctor's bill for them when they were sick. Yet, whenever circumstances have obliged me to call upon them for a little extra work or attention, they almost invariably desert me. If my wife is sick, and the house is in confusion, they take that opportunity to "give notice," or to walk off without any notice at all. Few of them take any real interest in the families they serve. Of course there are exceptions—I am lucky enough to have one, perhaps two, servants in my family now, who have shown themselves capable of making sacrifices for us, and whose fidelity I highly prize. But I have had dozens who behaved very differently, and I can safely say that my treatment of them all has been precisely the same. Your wife or children are sick, and "trouble" is occasioned. The servant hears of a better place, and leaves you to get out of the scrape as best you may.

If ladies were to be more particular in asking why servants who apply to them for situations left their last places, and refused to take any who had badly treated their former employers, the evil would soon be cured. Few housekeepers discharge their servants without giving them a month's notice or a month's wages. But the moment a servant wants to leave you, off she goes, even at a moment's notice, and she cares nothing for the inconvenience to which she puts you. As for the worst class of all, which comes into your family for the sake of drinking your wines or spirits and smashing your crockery, "Bridget" probably disbelieves in its existence. Not long ago, I had one who began by breaking the most valuable ornaments in the house, and teaching the children to utter oaths. At the end of her first week, I calculated that it would be cheaper in the end to pay her a full month's wages and let her go. She went down to the other servants and said: "What fools you girls are to work hard in one place. I have had three places in one month, and received a month's wages from each—three month's wages for three weeks easy work—and that is better than slaving all the year round." Having then called the cook the son of a familiar animal, and uttered divers reflections on the moral character of the nurse, she packed up her traps, (some of my wife's being among them,) and sallied forth in quest of further adventures. Pray what remedy would "Bridget" suggest for such a case as this? Yours, obediently,

A HOUSEHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872.

The Bowles Banking Bubble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with a very great deal of interest your remarks upon the failure of Bowles Bros., American bankers in Europe, in today's paper. I was made very nearly a victim of their want of reliability, but fortunately a friend of mine took the precaution to consult the Mercantile Agency of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., where he got information which put me so much on my guard that during a recent trip to Europe I avoided them, and had the good fortune to have as my bankers Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., whose representative in London, Sir John Rose, is so well known for his courtesy and attention. The Agency report of Bowles Bros., to which I refer, showed very conclusively that the concern was never worthy of confidence; and it is a marvel to me that so many Americans, when such valuable information was available to them, should have patronized the concern. It may interest some of your readers to know that only one or two of the brothers could hold anything in their own name, they having failed in New-York some time ago, in connection with their step-father, C. Stetson, of C. Stetson & Co. There were seven brothers and step-brothers in the firm, and they claimed that Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, a brother-in-law, was special partner for $100,000; but the Agency reported that the special partnership was not registered in New-York, and made a search also in Paris, but they could find no trace of the registration of any partnership, while the partners in John Munroe & Co., Drexel, Harges & Co., and other respectable houses were fully recorded. This information may be of value to creditors, as Mr. Nathan Appleton may be made liable as a general partner, and, as he is a man of considerable means and was a party to their operations, it is just that he should be made so.

A recent letter from Paris contains an interesting item, namely, that the notorious Josephine Mansfield, of Fisk notoriety, had $30,000 on deposit with the firm at its suspension. Thus the ill-gotten gains of the Erie Ring find wings for themselves. I am, respectfully yours, W.

The Derby-Everard Sale of Paintings.

The third day's sale of the Derby-Everard collection of paintings took place yesterday, at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms. The bidding was spirited. Prominent among the sales were Eastman's "Temptation," $500; Hubner's "Give it Me," $680; "Fruit and Wine," by Preyer, $1,360; "Sleeping Innocence," by Paulsen, $1,200; "Who Goes There?" by Burgess, $1,500; "The Young Musicians," by Tannert, $1,450; "Falstaff," Olivié, $1,460; "French Fruit Girl," Levy, $700; "Columbus in Chains," Marechal, $775; "Peace," Gallait, $1,850; "Expectation," Saintin, $2,250; "Fisher Girl," Perrault, $1,400; "Landscape and Sheep," Verboeckhoven, $1,800; "At the Fountain," Collart, $560; "The Sortie of the Grand Council at Venice, Sixteenth Century," Mouchot, $2,000; "Landscape, with Cattle," De Cock, $1,200; Bertrand's "Ophelia," $1,500; "Fisher Girl," Bouguereau, $6,000.

Who Shall Disburse the Dock Fund?

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence yesterday appeared before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and obtained an order returnable on Thursday next directing Controller Green to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling him to pay over to the Dock Commissioners the balance now held by him as the proceeds of the sale of "dock bonds" issued by the City. It is claimed by the Dock Commissioners that they are the proper parties to disburse this money, while, on the contrary, the Controller holds that, like all other of the City's money, it should be disbursed directly from the Finance Department, of which he is the head. The amount of this fund now in the hands of the Controller is stated at $500,000.

The New-York Board of Steam Navigation.

The New-York Board of Steam Navigation met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Investigation, consisting of Messrs. C. W. Copeland, Capt. A. Smith, W. F. Spicer, J. H. Starin, and B. S. Osborn, solicit the documents relating to the burning of the Missouri from the State Department, in order to still further investigate in regard to the causes of the accident to the ill-fated steamer. No further business of importance was transacted.

Double Death on the Rail.

On Wednesday evening a man and woman, unknown, were killed by the 4 o'clock train, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, near Bound Brook. The couple were walking on the track and were signaled by the engineer, and stepped on the eastern-bound track, when they were startled by a coal-train coming in the opposite direction. In the confusion, they stepped back in front of the passenger locomotive, and were both struck, the man being instantly killed, and the woman so badly injured that she died shortly afterward.

In Defense of the "Mutual Life."

The *Chronicle*, of Oct. 24, in common with other insurance journals of about that date, published as an advertisement an elaborate analytical statement of the business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City, from its organization in 1842 to Oct. 1, 1872, compiled by its Actuary, Prof. William H. C. Bartlett, certified by its trustees, fortified by the report of a special examining committee, appointed in Boston May 19, 1870, and issued over the signatures of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Actuary and Assistant Actuary, Counsel, Medical Examiners, and Cashier of the Company.

In commenting, editorially, upon that statement, we used the following language:

> "By so much as men stimulated to save wife and children from beggary are better than men disheartened by the inevitable doom which awaits the families of the poor; by so much as children retained at home under the sweet influence of a mother's care are better than children made homeless and driven into the street to beg, or worse, for bread; by so much is the success of life insurance to be desired by all good men.
>
> This being so, all good men must rejoice in the success of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for no company in the world has contributed more to make life insurance popular, safe, and successful.
>
> Any attempt to destroy confidence in this company is an assault upon the whole system of life insurance. Its record stands in the solemn splendor of absolute truth—an inseparable part of the history of life insurance. It is a part of the legacy of every company. It emphasizes every company's plea for public confidence."

What we then said, we then believed; and do not now purpose, still believing it, to retract.

Among the things to which the Mutual Life Insurance Company was solemnly committed by the subscription to the statement above mentioned of so many distinguished names, was the following, which we quote from that report:

> "The Company will continue to guide its business in the future by the same principles and rules which a long experience has shown to be most conducive to the safety and best interests of its policy holders. It will issue policies of all approved descriptions, and at its usual table rates."

Reference to the circular issued by the "Mutual" on the 30th ult., and published in another column, will show that the Company has, within one month after the above profession, abandoned the position then taken, and now proposes to issue its policies at a reduction from "its usual table rates" of about 22 per cent. upon life policies, and 11 per cent. upon endowment assurances. The reasons for this extraordinary manoeuvre, so far as reasons have been given, are set forth in the letter of Prof. Bartlett, which is incorporated into the circular. They are briefly as follows: That the "Mutual" having "now been in operation well nigh the period allotted to a human generation," its experience not only justifies this reduction as a prudential measure, but imposes it as a duty upon the Company. This conclusion, we are told by Prof. Bartlett, has not been suddenly reached, but is the result of long and careful deliberation. If so, it seems not a little strange that the purpose of the Company to continue business "at its usual rates," and to guide that business by "the same principles and rules which a long experience has shown to be most conducive to the safety and best interests of its policy-holders," was announced only one short month ago.

If the present action has been so long pondered, this gratuitous announcement should have been withheld.

The "principles and rules," the guidance of which has been the proud profession of the "Mutual Life" for these many years, and in proof of the soundness of which its "long experience" has been called as a witness in season and out of season, are what? It needs no voluminous citations from the publications of the Company to show that it has been distinctively and ably the champion of the mutual system, and of rates confessedly *more* than sufficient to meet and master all the probable contingencies of the future. The one most conspicuous "principle and rule" of its long and honorable existence has been the necessity, for absolute safety's sake, of charging for its policies much more than enough to provide for the ordinary hazard against which its policies insure. Of this, every page of its literature, and every year of its history, bear irrefutable witness.

Its abandonment of these "principles and rules" is either a confession of judgment that all its past has been one long mistake, or a willful betrayal of trust. In either case, it is a destruction of confidence in the Company which, when such destruction was attempted from without, we called, in language which we have no cause to retract, "an assault upon the whole system of life insurance."

When that assault comes, as now it seems to us to come, from within the Company, (wittingly or unwittingly, it matters not,) it is the duty of every journalist who loves life insurance, and believes in it as the only system of salvation of hundreds of thousands of homes, to come to the defense of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; for the "Mutual Life"—its splendid record, its magnificent present, the glorious promise which it has heretofore held out—belongs to life insurance. It is the property of no man or set of men. It has passed out of the domain where title-deeds and copy-rights, and the proprietorships of selfishness or pride, hold good. It belongs to humanity. It is a part of that broad realm of beneficence where patents are not issued, and estates are not parceled out. Its reputation, its success, the good it has done, and the unmeasured good which it may yet do—these belong to us all.

In a narrower sense, but in a sense which the law will recognize, and by a title which Courts of law will maintain, the Mutual Life Insurance Company belongs to its 77,000 policy-holders, their heirs and assigns. They own the Company. When we say, therefore, "in defense of the 'Mutual Life,'" we mean in defense of the 60,000 families who own it and are depending on it for their sustenance in the hour of need.

We come to the "defense of the 'Mutual Life,'" therefore, because we believe that the interests of its 77,000 policy-holders are assailed by this action of its officers and trustees. The "Mutual Life," it is true, has been "in operation well nigh the period allotted to a human generation," but it has not the "experience" of a human generation. By far the greater part of its policies have been issued within the past 10 years, and, beside this, no company has what might be honestly termed "an experience" for the ages beyond 60. Neither does the published statement of the Company demonstrate its ability to reduce its rates, as proposed. That statement demonstrates its ability to achieve an unparalleled success by adhering to the "principles and rules" which have heretofore guided it; and, in demonstrating this, demonstrates also the danger of abandoning those said "principles and rules."

If the theory upon which the Mutual Life Insurance Company has hitherto conducted its business is not false; if any man who trusts a life insurance company for more than a limited term of years is not a fool; if the whole doctrine of reserves and the rules under which the liabilities of life insurance companies have heretofore been computed are not a delusion and a snare, they who lay their hands upon the reserve—the fund sacredly appropriated and preserved to meet claims sure to mature the future—plunge the same hands feloniously into the patrimony of the widows and orphans of ten, twenty, thirty, fifty years to come.

But this is what is proposed in this new scheme of the "Mutual." The circular states:

> "That existing policy-holders may have the option either to leave their policies undisturbed, and pay their old rates, receiving, of course, their proportional dividends and reversionary credits, or to take out new policies, with their existing credits added, and pay the new rates corresponding to their then present age, provided they subject themselves to a new medical examination, and are pronounced assurable.
>
> The company will, by this most desirable plan, have within its control a large fund to which it may resort in time of trouble, should trouble come to it, while it will avoid the objectionable measure of keeping on hand a large undivided surplus, in which those who die cannot fail to have an interest, whose precise value it would be difficult to ascertain."

Let us take a case and try on this new-fashioned jacket. A man who was insured in the "Mutual" in 1864 at age 25, for $1,000 on the annual-premium whole-life plan, has paid a yearly premium of $19 89. He is now 33 years of age, and his annual premium on a new policy of the same kind would be $24 78. Now the "Mutual" proposes to re-examine him, and, if he is found still insurable, to issue a new policy at age 33, for 22 per cent. *less* than $24 78, or for $19 33, the bribe extended to the insured to make the change being a less cost of 56 cents per annum.

But against the original policy the Company was obliged by the law of New-York to keep a reserve—the legal measure of its present liability under that policy—of $55 95. This sum, and more, viz.: on a four per cent. valuation, $68 24, the Mutual Life Insurance Company has again and again solemnly affirmed it necessary to have in hand to the credit of such a policy as we have described, in order to enable it to pay the same at its average maturity.

But the policy which at age 33 is to be substituted *for* an original policy issued at age 25, is to be valued as a *new* policy, and the legal liability (at 4½ per cent. Am. Ex.) thereon is only $8 89. At a four per cent. valuation it would be $10 54, while the liability of the company on account of the old policy was, by the same safe standard, $68 24.

So that by this single transaction, in the case of the smallest policy, issued at the youngest age provided for in the "Mutual Life" tables, the company, while its *actual* liability is in no wise changed, and its resources from future premiums thereon receivable are reduced by the present value of a life annuity of $0 56, has gained on its books a *mathematical* surplus of $57 50. Multiply this apparent gain by the number of policy-holders in the company, and we have a total reduction of its *legal* liabilities of $4,458,190, which is far below what would be the true reduction of such *legal* liabilities, because the average amount insured by each policy is more than $3,108 instead of $1,000, and the average age of entrants about 37, instead of 25.

The policy-holders of the "Mutual," invited to walk into this attractive parlor should stop at the threshold, and consider that, if they all do so, it will unlock and release from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, heretofore exacted of them, and held out of their reach on the plea, (and, we doubt not, the fair plea,) of making them safe beyond peradventure. Prof. Bartlett does not state it in exactly this way, but he comes astonishingly near to our formula. He says, "The company will, by this most desirable plan, have within its control a large fund."

Either this surplus, so obtained, is fictitious, or the assumptions upon which the "Mutual" has been doing business, and the solemn professions it has been making, for the past thirty years, are *false*.

But having conveyed these millions from the "holy of holies" in which they were supposed to be kept to its own possession "without *legal* imputation of larceny," what does the "Mutual" propose to do with them?

Prof. Bartlett, anticipating this question, volunteers an answer. He says that the Company "will have within its control a large fund to which it may resort in time of trouble, should trouble come to it, while it will avoid the objectionable measure of keeping on hand a large undivided surplus, in which those who die cannot fail to have an interest whose precise value it would be difficult to ascertain."

That is, the Company will keep it—will hold on to this percentage of overcharge which it has confessedly taken from its insured—and at the same time, *mirabile dictu!* will "*avoid* keeping on hand a large undivided surplus." This is how to do it, and how not to do it, at the same time, but it will not go far to satisfy the contributors to "this large undivided surplus," into possession of which the *Company* has so suddenly and adroitly come.

And what are the advantages of the new plan to new policy-holders? If getting their insurance cheaper is an advantage—and we dispute this, for the phrase "cheap insurance" is a contradiction in terms—they will not even get this. It is certain that the mortality will not be decreased by this reduction in rates, and it is not pretended that the expenses will be diminished. The premiums will be less, and the return will be less. Heretofore the Company claims to have returned 45 per cent. of its premium. Now the rates are to be reduced upon the average about 18 per cent., and the dividends reduced accordingly. By so much as the policy-holder in loaning to the Company the 30 per cent. of loading, now stricken off, insures himself—and be it remembered that in a mutual company every member to a certain extent must insure himself—by so much does he, under the new rates, go uninsured, *i. e.*, there is now no provision for those extraordinary contingencies, which have excused a liberal loading of the premiums, unless the *fictitious* surplus acquired is unjustly used to protect the new policy-holders at the expense of the old.

The fact in respect to the average life-policy-holder is, that if he pays $100 and receives back a dividend of $45, he is richer by $23 than if he had paid $78 without return.

We have chosen to avoid considering the baneful influence of this "new departure" of the "Mutual" upon life insurance generally, in choking honest competition and crowding younger companies to the wall, for two reasons; *first*, that we wanted to present the case dispassionately upon its own merits; and *second*, because competition is not made upon the matter of rates alone. Other, and many other and more potential, if not more important, arguments go to make up a healthful and successful competition.

Our conclusion is, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company has done an unwise thing, and for these reasons: 1. It has invited all its policy-holders to a new medical examination, which is to certify to each his existing physical condition. Such as are now pronounced uninsurable will, of course, and at all hazard, keep their policies in force; while those pronounced "as good as new" will not make much sacrifice to do so, and thus will be reinforced that selection *against* the Company, of which Prof. Bartlett said, in an able paper presented to the National Insurance Convention, that it "works damage to a company's vital force."

§ 2. It proposes to admit new members upon a better footing than the old. It is bad enough, perfect mutuality being in view, to admit them on the same footing. The old members have paid the expense of organizing, equipping, and establishing the Company. New members inevitably reap the advantage of this. To give them *more* is an unjust concession. And so by these new rates of the "Mutual" is mutuality betrayed and crucified.

3. By this manoeuvre, that grand old institution which has braved the storms and borne the brunt of the battles of the last thirty years, is rendered liable to two aspersions: either that this is a desperate bid for new business, (which it does not need,) or that it is a cruel effort to crush out weaker companies. Of all institutions on this continent, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, rich as it is, can least afford to provoke this calumny.

4. This is fairly interpreted to be a confession that all its former assumptions and professions were false; to weaken, if not destroy, faith in life insurance, by educating the people to believe that all its boasted securities are but mathematical shams; that it is based upon fiction, governed by expediency, and more uncertain of its own future than each of its patrons is of his. In this, it is an assault upon life insurance, which, if the honorable trustees of the Company do their duty, or its 77,265 policy-holders know their rights, will be repulsed to the discomfiture, if not the dishonor, of those who have made it.—*The Chronicle, Dec. 5, 1872.*

Long Island City Taxes.

The Common Council of Long Island City have authorized the raising of the following amounts this year: Mayor's office, $2,000; Finance Department, $2,500; Department of Public Works, $15,000; local Judiciary, $8,100; Police and Health Department, $31,000; Fire Department, $3,000; maintenance of poor, $3,500; contingent fund, $9,800—total, $75,000; Astoria debt and interest, $15,080; interest on City Hall and Water bonds, $14,000; interest on Newtown debt, $24,500; interest on Survey bonds, $5,600; educational purposes, $19,389; expense of funding Newtown debt, $350. Grand total, $153,839.

To Dress the Hair Beautifully.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
are now opening fifty cases of Real Bronze Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, &c., being the latest productions of the Paris workshops.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or crown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

From East, West, North, and South, comes the cry, send us DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL. It cures Coughs, Asthma, Croup, and Consumption.

Burke's Holiday Styles Dress Hats ready, at popular prices. Seal Caps in variety.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway.

Best Place in New-York to Buy Boots, Shoes, India-rubbers, and Children's Leggings.
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

For a stylish and elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Furs, at Manufacturers' Prices.—Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CLARK—DAVENPORT.—In Somerville, N. J., Dec. 4, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., J. S. H. CLARK and MARY E., daughter of Samuel W. Davenport.

ENGELMANN—WALLEN.—Dec. 3, at Christ-church, by Rev. Hugh M. Thomson, D. D., Rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Willing, CHAS. FILLING, only son of A. Engelmann, Esq., late of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, to ANNA CAMFIELD, eldest daughter of Gen. H. D. Wallen, United States Army.

LEAVITT—GANDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, HENRY Y. LEAVITT and HELEN E., daughter of Sheppard Gandy, Esq., all of this City.

PURDY—PURDY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872, at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by Rev. Wm. W. Montgomery, WILLIAM H. PURDY, Jr., of Harrison, to MARY FRANCES, daughter of the late Benj. H. Purdy. No cards.

RICHARDSON—PETERMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, at St. Ann's, on the Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Schenck, assisted by Rev. Dr. Drowne, of St. Paul's, FRANK G. RICHARDSON to ELLA, eldest daughter of J. Peterman, all of Brooklyn.

RICHARDSON—RAIT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, HENRY T. RICHARDSON to SOPHIE C., daughter of David Rait.

ROGERS—LEWIS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of New-York, Mr. CHARLES E. ROGERS to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Arnold A. Lewis, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WIKOFF—MISSELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872, at the Reformed Church, Easton, Penn., by Rev. John Beck, CHARLES A. WIKOFF, Captain United States Army, to SUSAN M. LAWSON, daughter of Charles W. Missell, Esq., of Easton, Penn.

DIED.

AUSER.—In Sing Sing, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH AUSER, relict of the late Albert Auser, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Croton-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CATLIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, CATHARINE ANN, wife of John Mortimer Catlin and daughter of the late Nicholas William Stuyvesant.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

DU VERNET.—At her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, of pneumonia, Mrs. C. F. DU VERNET, formerly of Perth, Scotland, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOAGLAND.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872, T. V. D. HOAGLAND, aged 59 years and 5 months.

Funeral at his late residence, in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HILL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, after a lingering and severe illness, HARRIET K., beloved wife of William E. Hill, aged 35 years 10 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family, also members of Ocean Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., are cordially invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 117 East 28th-st., on Friday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.; thence to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, MARY LIVINGSTON, youngest daughter of Valentine G. Hall, Jr., aged 3 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 2 East 35th-st., on Friday, at 12 o'clock.

HARMER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Dec. 4, ANNA TERESA, daughter of George W. and Anna S. Harmer, and granddaughter of Jno. G. and Anna Thompson, aged 4 years 6 months and 24 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 199 Lorimer-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock.

☞ South Side (Long Island) *Signal* please copy.

HOLBROOK.—Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, MARY GREENWOOD HOLBROOK, wife of Edmund F. Holbrook, and only child of Eliza J. and William W. Wright, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PUGHE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 5, Mrs. JANE E. PUGHE, aged 23 years 9 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends, also the friends of her father, Lewis Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 502 West 38th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PEABODY.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 4, after a short illness, SARAH MATILDA, wife of George L. Peabody, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 473 5th-av., second door from 11th-st.

☞ Lowell and Haverhill, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

ROGERS.—At Chicago, on the 28th ult., of pneumonia, GUSTAVUS A. ROGERS, M. D., (formerly of Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.,) in the 75th year of his age.

TRUESDELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872, WILLIE ALLEN, infant son of Alonzo and Jennette Truesdell, aged 3 months and 6 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 12½ P. M., from No. 92 Hester-st. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

VAN NORDEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872, JAMES VAN NORDEN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Charles S. and James W., and son-in-law, John B. Peck, are invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Dec. 5, 1872.—Members are invited to attend the funeral services of our late brother, JAMES VAN NORDEN, at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Friday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

HIRAM BESSY, President.

T. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, held on Dec. 4, 1872, it was

Resolved, It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret, that we learn of the death of our esteemed friend and co-director, Thomas Jeremiah, on Monday morning, Dec. 2, 1872, at the venerable age of eighty years.

It is rare in the history of any age to witness a spectacle such as is presented in the life of this good man. So far as ever the memories of the eldest of us can reach back into the time that is past, he is remembered as the true patriot, the steadfast friend, the consistent Christian, and the earnest advocate of all that is good.

We believe that this good man is the highest type of the American citizen. Entirely a self-made man, beginning life with an education which he may be said to have gained for himself, alone, with virtue as his constant motto, he became, by his own exertions, a scholar, a successful banker, an influential citizen, a philanthropist; and now he passes away in the full ripeness of age, loved and honored by those who know him, respected and venerated by all his fellow-citizens, to whom his name and virtues are familiar by public reputation. His life is indeed a lofty example to our sons, and to the growing youth of the City.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Thomas Jeremiah, this Board sustains the loss of a wise counselor, and the sound judgment of a ripened experience.

Resolved, That we offer to his family our most earnest sympathies in this their great bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be suitably drafted, and that a copy of the same be presented to his family by our President, Amos F. Hatfield.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory this office be closed during the funeral services to-morrow, and that this Board attend the funeral in a body.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Its twenty-ninth annual Report and Directory being now ready, Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, room No. 59 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
Horatio Allen, Vice-President, No. 63 William-st.
James Lenox, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
John C. Green, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Vice-President, No. 54 South-st.
Edw'd S. Jaffray, Vice-President, No. 350 Broadway.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
Robert M. Hartley, Cor. Secretary, 59 Bible House.
George Griswold, Rec. Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall-st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau-st.

CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 3 Pine-st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 128 South-st.; Fifth, Henry S. Terbell, No. 39 Walker-st.; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.; Seventh, Elisha Seely, No. 200 Cherry-st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.; Ninth, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.; Tenth, John P. Joralemon, No. 19 Essex-st.; Eleventh, Daniel D. Wright, No. 287 East 7th-st.; Twelfth, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.; Fourteenth, Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.; Sixteenth, James Spence, No. 129 8th-av.; Seventeenth, Samuel B. Smith, No. 338 East 11th-st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. S. Smith, No. 345 East 42d-st.; Twentieth, H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.; Twenty-first, John Pullman, No. 222 East 28th-st.; Twenty-second, Erastus H. Munson, No. 145 West 48th-st. ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

LECTURES BY PROF. TYNDALL.—Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S., of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, will give a course of six experimental lectures on the PHYSICS OF LIGHT AND HEAT, in the great Hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, with reserved seats for the course, to be had at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 551 Broadway.

PALMER'S ÆSCULAPIAN MAGNETIC Remedies will cure Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Affections. F. A. PALMER, Magnetic Physician, No. 23 West 27th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

HOJER & CO., PAINTERS, NO. 97 DUANE-st.—Signs, patent net banners and engraved metal signs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this Day:

I.

DR. WAINWRIGHT'S PATIENT.
A NOVEL.
By EDMUND YATES,
Author of "Black Sheep," "Wrecked in Port," "Kissing the Rod," "Land at Last," &c.
With a Preface written expressly for the American Edition.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"Mr. Yates' novels have a mint-mark of their own, deeply impressed and unmistakable. They are Mr. Edmund Yates' novels, not imitations of the novel writing of successful predecessors."—*London Examiner.*

II.

FORCE.
Being Vol. IV. of
SCIENCE FOR THE YOUNG.
By JACOB ABBOTT.
Illustrated.
12mo, cloth, $1 50.

HEAT. LIGHT.	WATER AND LAND. FORCE.

12mo, cloth, $1 50 per vol.

"If a mass-meeting of parents and children were to be held for the purpose of erecting a monument to the author who has done most to entertain and instruct the young folks, there would certainly be a unanimous vote in favor of Mr Jacob Abbott. Two or three generations of American youth owe some of their most pleasant hours of recreation to his story-books; and his latest productions are as fresh and youthful as those which the papas and mammas of today once looked forward to as the most precious gifts from the Christmas bag of old Santa Claus. The series published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, under the general title of "Science for the Young," might be called "Learning made Pleasant." An interesting story runs through each, and beguiles the reader into the acquisition of a vast amount of useful knowledge under the general pretense of furnishing amusement. No intelligent child of ten or twelve can read these volumes without obtaining a better knowledge of physical science than many students have when they leave college."—*Evening Post, N. Y.*

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Will be ready to-morrow morning for delivery to subscribers by our agents:

HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE.
By HENRY M. STANLEY.
Royal 8vo, 800 pages,
Twenty-eight full-page Illustrations,
Twenty-five in the Text,
Six Maps.

PRICES:

Cloth	$5 00
Leather, (marbled edges)	6 00
Half-morocco	7 50

The LONDON TIMES says of this great work:

"The freshness with which Mr. Stanley writes, his real powers of narrative and description, his quick observation, and very industrious collection of materials, all going hand in hand as they do with the reader's keen interest in the subject, with admiration of the courage, energy, self-reliance, and ready resource of the traveler, and with the strange, semi-chivalrous, semi-commercial nature of his mission, render the work he has so soon published excellent reading."

And the SATURDAY REVIEW remarks:

"Mr. Stanley has performed his task with the most creditable energy and courage. * * * His book well deserves reading."

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

READY THURSDAY.

A NEW STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF "DOROTHY FOX."

HERO CARTHEW,
By LOUISA PARR.

Begins, by special arrangement with the author, in THE WEEK, for THURSDAY, Dec. 5. Subscribers for 1873 receive all installments of the story. Specimen numbers, with terms, sent gratis on application.
HOLT & WILLIAMS, Publishers,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

WILL BE ISSUED DEC 9,
THE GREAT NOVEL OF THE SEASON.
MEN ARE WHAT WOMEN MAKE THEM.
From the French of Adolphe Belot, by JULIA M. FURBISH.
1 vol., 12mo, 348 pp. Price $1 50.
For sale by all book-sellers, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 18 North 7th-st., Philadelphia.

MORNING GLORIES—ALCOTT.
This delightful little book, by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. *** Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

POLE ON WHIST.
A very remarkable and instructive little English work on the game of Whist. Every card-player ought to have a copy. *** Price $1. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

HOLMES * * * * HARLAND.
"Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. *** G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.
A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published, and attracting great attention. Eighteen thousand copies sold. *** Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

HAND-BOOKS OF SOCIETY.
The best books of the sort ever printed, for self-improvement are "Habits of Good Society," "Art of Conversation," and "Writing, Reading, and Speaking." *** G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD,
132,672 Juveniles, &c., for the holidays almost given away. Catalogues free—send stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 3 Beekman-st., opposite new Post-office.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3 a year, and THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2; both to one address, $4 50. All magazines and newspapers clubbed with the above by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON GEMS, fourth edition—Latest Discoveries of Diamonds, &c., by Dr. L. Feuchtwanger, price $5 per copy. L. & J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

Union Republican Executive Committee.

In pursuance of the order of the General Committee, the various Assembly District Associations are requested to meet at their respective head-quarters on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at SEVEN O'CLOCK, for the purpose of electing, by ballot, Officers of the Associations and Delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

The number of Delegates to be elected to the General Committee from each Assembly District is as follows:

First Assembly District	6 Delegates
Second Assembly District	3 Delegates
Third Assembly District	3 Delegates
Fourth Assembly District	4 Delegates
Fifth Assembly District	9 Delegates
Sixth Assembly District	5 Delegates
Seventh Assembly District	9 Delegates
Eighth Assembly District	9 Delegates
Ninth Assembly District	12 Delegates
Tenth Assembly District	7 Delegates
Eleventh Assembly District	12 Delegates
Twelfth Assembly District	6 Delegates
Thirteenth Assembly District	10 Delegates
Fourteenth Assembly District	4 Delegates
Fifteenth Assembly District	9 Delegates
Sixteenth Assembly District	7 Delegates
Seventeenth Assembly District	12 Delegates
Eighteenth Assembly District	9 Delegates
Nineteenth Assembly District	4 Delegates
Twentieth Assembly District	12 Delegates
Twenty-first Assembly District	12 Delegates

Polls in all cases to be open from seven to ten o'clock P. M., and the local associations to publish for two days the time and place for holding said election.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Ex. Com.

WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held in West Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cash'd. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.
Orders filled.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $40. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first door.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a report in detail of the auctions held and other business transacted, at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 5:

Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Frederick Smythe, Esq., referee, sold a new first-class four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, latter 25 by 100, situate on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $45,500, the purchaser being Allen E. Ward. Also, under another Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Flannagan, Esq., referee, six lots, together forming a plot in size 152 by 100 by 149 by 99, located on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and the Bloomingdale Road, for $17,300, the purchaser being James M. McLain. Both these transactions were of an important character, and the property sold well. In the absence of Mr. Kennelly, D. M. Seaman officiated as auctioneer.

V. K. Stevenson & Son, at public auction, disposed of the valuable building lot, in size 25 by 100 feet, situate on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, for $50,000, to Frank M. Green. Being a corner lot, it was thought a better figure would be realized, but in the opinion of good judges, the price was considered fair and one fully sustaining the value of property on this leading thoroughfare.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, M. W. Budlong, Esq., referee, sold a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot—the latter 16.6 by 100.5 feet, on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 107 feet west of Lexington-avenue, and a similar house and lot on the north side of the same street, next but one adjoining above; the first named for $19,777, and the second for $19,677, the purchaser in both instances being Thomas Kennedy, the holder of three mortgages. The houses were both sold subject to mortgages, amounting with interest, &c., to $11,777. The sale of another similar house on Fifty-eighth-street, adjoining those sold, 156.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue, was adjourned until the 12th inst. The same firm also offered for sale at public auction, the four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 103 East Thirty-ninth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, (lot 18.4x98.9,) but without effecting a transfer of title although bids for the property to the amount of $10,300 were received.

B. P. Fairchild, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Geo. F. Demarest, Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 123.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue, similar to and adjoining the houses and lots sold by Messrs. Muller & Co., for $6,400, over and above mortgage and interest, amounting to $11,777; total price, $18,177; purchaser Thomas Kennedy, the same as of the other houses. Mr. Fairchild also sold under another Supreme Court order, John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 58 Gouverneur-street, embracing a lot about 23 by 67, with four-story unfinished brick tenement-house upon the front thereof, and a brick building in rear for $10,000; purchaser, N. Burchell. The buildings, we understand, are about half finished.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. Waddington, Esq., referee, sold two lots, in size, each 25 by 100.8, on the north side of West Eighty-eighth-street, 550 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $4,500 each; both bought by L. Baer.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. offered at public auction the desirable residence known as No. 123 Fifth-avenue, east side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, embracing a lot 22.6 by 100, with four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house thereon, but without effecting a sale, although the sum of $76,500 was bid for the property. The same auctioneers also offered at auction, at an upset price of $500 each, eight lots, each 25 by 175, located at Claremont, Westchester County, near Inwood, but no advance over this price being made they were withdrawn.

Joseph McGuire adjourned until the 19th inst. the Supreme Court sale of eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, and this announcement closed the day's business at the Exchange. In reference to the sale of leasehold property on West Thirty-fourth-street, opposite Manhattan Market, held yesterday afternoon on the ground, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and the auction conducted in Brooklyn yesterday by J. Cole, at which 1,250 lots, belonging to the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, were to be sold, particulars as to result will be given to-morrow.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private contract, two lots on the south side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $36,000, and one lot on the north side of East One Hundred and Sixth-street, 275 feet west of Second-avenue, for $2,800.

To-day, at the Exchange, at legal sales, the following City real estate will be offered at auction: By Hugh N. Camp, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, the five-story brick store and tenement, No. 201 Canal-street, north-east corner of Mulberry-street; lot 25 by 50; building covers same. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, the house and lot No. 605 Water-street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets, lot 23 by 70. By James A. Fleury, at a Supreme Court sale, two lots, with improvements, on the east side of Centre-street, 29.4 feet south of Pearl-street, the lots together forming a plot in size 44.7 by 48.3; and by B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, plot No. 104 of the Dyckman estate, containing some four lots, on the north-east corner of Broadway or the King's Bridge road and Naegle-avenue. Also, plot No. 125 of same estate, containing some eight lots, on the north side of Naegle-avenue, between Broadway and Hillside-street.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 4-story and basement high stoop brown-stone house and lot on East 68th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av.; lot 25x100; house, 68 ft. deep	$45,500
6 lots, n. w. corner of 129th-st. and Bloomingdale road, together forming plot 152x100x149x99; sold in one parcel	17,300

By V. K. Stevenson & Son.

1 lot, s. e. corner 5th-av. and 90th-st., 25x100	$50,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., East 58th-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Lexington-av.; lot 16.6x100.5	$19,777
1 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., East 58th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington-av., next lot but one adjoining above, lot same size	19,677

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., East 58th-st., n. s., 123.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 16.6x100.5	$18,177
1 4-story brick tenement-house (unfinished) and lot, with brick building on rear of lot, No. 58 Gouverneur-st., lot about 23x68	10,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

2 lots, West 88th-st., n.s., 550 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.8, $4,500 each	$9,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Bedford-st., e. s., indefinite location, 18.9x125	$10,000
East Broadway, s. s., 24x87.6, leasehold	8,000
Forsyth-st., e. s., 78 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 22x75, h. and l.	18,000
Market-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 25.4x81.2, leasehold	5,500
Reade-st., s. s., and Chambers-st., n. s., 22.10x55.5 x24.4x46.6, h. and l., indefinite, ½ part	6,667
4th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x105.5, h. and l.	22,500
11th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.5x103.3	17,250
16th-st., n. s., 225.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.1x92, h. and l.	7,500
17th-st., n. s., 312 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23.2x92, h. and l.	17,000
25th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	15,000
25th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	15,000
25th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	15,000
25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9, 1-6 part	nom.
28th-st., n. s., 150 w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, husband to wife	2,500
26th-st., n. s., 186 ft. e. of 5th-av., 30x197.6 to 27th-st., h. and l.	150,000
38th-st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l., No. 20	60,000
83d-st., 254.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x102.2, h. and l.	5,700
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 65th-st., 20.5x70, h. and l.	30,000
Lexington-av., w. s., No. 874, 20x70, h. and l.	20,000
Sherman-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Academy-st., 200x150	5,250
Vermilyea-av., n. w. corner Hawthorne-st., 100x100	3,650
3d-av., n. e. corner 81st-st., 25x100, contract	30,000
3d-av., n. e. corner 108th-st., 50x110; 2d-av., n. w. corner 108th-st., 50x100; 108th st., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x100.11, ½ part, mortgage $7,500	25,000
9th-av., w. s., extending from 204th to 205th-st., 199.10x100, mortgage $2,175	5,250
8th-av., e. s., 59.6 ft. n. of 22d-st., 19.8x68; 8th-av., e. s., 79.2 ft. n. of 22d-st., 19.8x83	36,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND THE Central Park, a large double house, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; stable and coach-house, very roomy; green-house, &c.; four or five lots of ground, artistically laid out. This is a very desirable residence to any one wanting a large house, large grounds, and a commodious stable, in a desirable neighborhood, near the park; this is a rare opportunity; early possession; price $50,000. The above property is worth much more than what is asked for it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—FIFTH-AV., NEAR WASHINGTON-square—High-stoop dwelling, 27x90, lot 100 feet; splendid order; handsomely furnished; only $60,000; desirable Sailors' leasehold. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 21x55 feet; newly and expensively fitted up, and furnished in the most complete order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 324 West 58th-st., west of 8th-av.; three-story brown-stone house, north side 116th-st., third house east of Lexington-av. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, Nos. 54 and 56 Dey-st.

A.—5TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 49th-st., lot 34x100, and L on street 25x100. For sale today, low. **V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.**

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN New-Canaan, Conn., known as the Olmstead Place; 100 acres ridge land, large house, twelve rooms, two barns, two carriage-houses, wood and wash houses, hennery, &c.; 700 feet above sea level; commanding extensive views of Long Island, the Sound, from Greenwich to Bridgeport, and the surrounding country; two hours from 42d st., via New-York and New-Haven and New-Canaan Railroads. Price $16,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A Fifth-avenue corner-house, or lots on said avenue, (between 34th and 56th sts.,) one of best located properties (consisting of 28 acres,) in Jersey City; only twenty minutes from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, with railroad through property. As an investment for capitalists or for manufacturing purposes, the above property can not be excelled. For location, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CORNER PLOT OF LOTS, four on avenue and two or three lots in rear on Madison-av., between 49th and 59th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee Lodi Print Works.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT.—THE FINE RESIDENCE OF the late James Gordon Bennett, No. 425 5th-av., corner of 38th-st. The house is an elegant three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 45x60 feet, and very roomy; fully and elegantly furnished, and will be put in order to suit a first-class tenant, (private family.) Fine large stable in rear of lot; room for nine horses; many carriages and coachman's quarters. Rent for the period to May 1, 1873, $8,000, or for one year, $12,000 per annum.

Also,

the beautiful country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and elegantly furnished; greenhouses, graperies, stables, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid out grounds, (thirty-nine acres,) with abundance of trees, (fruit and shade,) flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family at $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, No. 40 East 20th-st.—Thirteen rooms; in perfect order; $2,000. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 16 John-st., to let; suitable for jewelry, plated goods, insurance, or other similar business. For particulars inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BUILDING WANTED TO LEASE—For a large, first-class business; at least 75,000 square feet of loft-room required; would negotiate to have a building erected; location, 14th to 45th-st., 3d to 9th avs. Address BUILDING, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November Term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding, there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and others, defendants, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November Term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at Salisbury, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December next, at public auction, for cash, all the franchise, road, road-bed, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description belonging to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred, in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is about	$4,000,000
The floating debt	350,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of	1,400,000

the only lien on the property.

For any further information address the Commissioners.

B. S. GAITHER, at Morgantown, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.

Nov. 20, 1872.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock each day, at our sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Of fine modern European oil-paintings, to be sold without reserve under foreclosure, embracing among them choice works of the following eminent artists, viz.:

The Gossips, by Prof. Sondermann, of Dusseldorf.
Love and Art, by Prof. E. Stammel, of Dusseldorf.
Wild Flowers, by H. Von Seben, of Brussels.
Le Printems, by C. Voillemat, of Paris.
Chickens, by De Beul, of Brussels.
The Lovers Surprised, by C. Boon, of Brussels.
Hard Up, by H. E. Reyntjens, of Holland.
Market Scene, candle-light, by H. F. J. Vermeulen, of Amsterdam.
Luxury, by C. Swintz, of Holland.
Feeding the Pets, and Waffle-seller, by F. De Brakeleer, and others.

ALSO,

Ten very fine Water Colors, of the English School, by Hayes, Clark, Cattermole, &c.

ALSO,

An invoice of about 200 fine European Paintings, consigned direct, and never before exhibited, by well-known and favorite artists, comprising landscapes, marines, fruit and flowers, figure pieces, &c., all of which are richly framed and to be sold without reserve to close consignments for foreign account. They will be on exhibition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 2d, 3d and 4th, with catalogues.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the United States Steam-ship *Guerriere*, of 2,490 tons measurement, and the United States Steam-ship *Albany*, of 2,000 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time after the 20th instant, on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTRA LARGE SALE of household furniture, three rose-wood pianos, ten or twelve French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fifty or sixty carpets, curtains and cornices, decorated china dinner sets, storage goods, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 6, 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, one of the largest sales of the season, and will embrace every article in the line of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, and basement goods, oil-paintings, three pianos, fifty or sixty carpets, together with any quantity of furniture from a storage warehouse.

N. B.—The carpets will be sold about 2 o'clock, or immediately after the sale of the furniture.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Dec. 12, 1872, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 mortgage bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store: 244 cases Figs in mats, 500 mats Figs, 6,000 eight-pound drums Figs, 100 bags Walnuts, 100 bbls. Pecan Nuts, Genoa Figs, Prunes and Malaga Lemons.

At 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia Oranges and Malaga Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Assyria, and can be examined on Pier.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT public auction on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on Dec. 30, 1872, at 1½ P. M., a quantity of old steel, rope, and iron.

Terms cash. For further information, apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS ALL THIS WEEK.—Rich Velvet Bonnets and Hats selling at half price; also, Felt Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Velvet, and Dress Patterns. Cut this out, and call at Mme. BLINNS' Millinery, opposite Stewart's, 773 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 9 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western EXTENSION RAILWAY.

7 PER CENT. GOLD.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Sales of these bonds TO INVESTORS during the month of November were $527,000. The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Road, from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202¼ miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have when completed an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly 100 miles of the Extension is finished, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles in a section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of 90 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination. Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

82 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

Until further notice the Bonds remaining on hand can be obtained, at par and interest, by application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company hereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these Bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The Bonds can either be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "Bearer" Bonds, as desired, from time to time.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
JAS. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON.
Finance Committee.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 30,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEVEN PER CENT. STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Bonds of City of St. Paul, Minn., 8 Per Cent., Semi-Annual Interest,

FOR SALE BY

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

All due bonds or interest coupons of City of St. Paul will be redeemed on presentation in City of New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. S. Watson, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c., Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

DEC. 1, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Brodway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 1,967 for eight (8) shares of old stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to James T. Sherman, and dated the 19th day of November, 1855, the same having been lost or destroyed. CALEB S. GREEN, Executor of James T. Sherman, deceased.

Dated DEC. 1, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R. 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000	WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000	CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000	CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000	GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INS. AND ANNUITY CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

An election for Directors of the second class will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their offices on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at noon.

The transfer-books of the Company are closed, and will be opened on the 10th of December next.

CHARLES DAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS........$8,234,566 24

Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand June 30 and Dec. 31, of each year.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 3d day of January, at 10 A. M.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

KINDLY CUSTOMS.

The custom of celebrating

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW-YEAR'S DAY

is cherished by all nations and classes alike. With the view of meeting the requirements of our esteemed friends, we have made extensive importations, embracing articles peculiarly adapted for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Inspection is respectfully invited.

JAMES M. SHAW & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 25 Duane st., and No. 78 Chatham-st.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 823 8th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 29th day of November, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. H. CLARK, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES V. WHITE, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles V. White, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LE ROY NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Le Roy Nichols, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York City.

d6-law3wF*

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—At Jersey City, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIOUS WINTER, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

ROBERT O. BABBITT, Assignee, &c.

d6-law3wF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIESBADEN.

OLD-APPROVED, AND SINCE MANY CENTURIES WELL-KNOWN ALKALINE SALT THERMEN, (30-55° REAUM.)

CURE UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Nearly 900 Bathing Cabinets, fitted up also for Winter cure; Hydropathic establishments; Pine-needle, Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor, and Swimming Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description; Orthopedic establishment; celebrated Ophthalmic Infirmary; Whey and Goat Milk; Mineral Waters of all known springs, and of freshest filling. CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL CUR ORCHESTRA in the splendid saloons of the Cur House, in the gardens, and at the Cur Spring. MILITARY CONCERTS (regimental music) and EXTRA CONCERTS by the most celebrated artists. MATINEES for classical music. READING-ROOM, with 120 papers; traveling literature. CARD-ROOMS, COFFEE SALOONS, and RESTAURANTS, with superior billiards. Table d'hôte in the Cursaal. PARKS and DRINKING HALL. RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE; opera and drama; star actors of renown. BALLS AND REUNIONS. HUNTING AND FISHING. Targets for Pistol Shooting. Zoo-plastic Garden; illuminations by Bengal Lights; Fire-works; Picnics; exhibitions of works of art of every description. Clubs of artists and of literary men. IN AUTUMN—GRAND HORSE RACES, (races on even ground and steeple-chase.) IN WINTER—MASQUERADE BALLS and SKATING. EXQUISITE CLIMATE and SPLENDID SITUATION in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine. Excursions by railroad and steam-boat into the Rheingau, to Johannisberg, Niederwald, Nahethal, to Frankfort, Mainz, and Darmstadt.

WINTER CURE—THE PUMP-ROOMS WILL REMAIN OPEN UNINTERRUPTEDLY. CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS WILL ALSO TAKE PLACE, AS MENTIONED ABOVE, DURING THE WHOLE WINTER.

ENGLISH CHURCH, AND ENGLISH DIVINE SERVICE.

Direct railroad connection in all directions.

MUNICIPAL SPA ADMINISTRATION AT WIESBADEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family or a private boarding-house; good references from present employer. Call at No. 58 West 51st-st. today.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY clean, tidy young woman; will give best recommendations as to honesty, capacity, sobriety, &c.; has no objections to be generally useful in a home. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can dress hair nicely; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 East 10th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable well-recommended girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A young girl as chamber-maid, or to take care of children and sew. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 West 19th-st., from 10 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 302 5th-av., corner 31st-st.

COMPANION.—A POSITION OF TRUST IN a private family as companion, housekeeper, or nursery governess; highest testimonials given. Apply at No. 114 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of good family cooking, soups, meats, game; good baker; best City references from last places; ladies can be seen; will go to the country. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK; understands French and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has first-class City references; will go for moderate wages. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy young woman, with excellent City references; is a good bread, biscuit and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT, A GOOD plain family cook; will wash and iron for a small family; no objection to the country; reference from last place. May be seen till suited, at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING.—By an experienced girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country; very good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a very respectable woman; is an excellent family cook; good washer and ironer; is perfectly willing to be useful in a home; will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 313 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH woman, as cook; would assist in the washing; wages, $20. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st., French Office, first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, CAREFUL woman, as cook; does not object to assist in the coarse washing; good references. Apply to present employer's, No. 58 West 51st-st., today.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS order cook in saloon, hotel, or boarding-house; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 258 East 10th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook in a good family; best references. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS GOOD cook and assist with washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, as good cook; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN nursery governess, in a private family; good reference. Address M. D., Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN Protestant woman in a small family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; a good home and very moderate wages expected; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do upstairs work, washing and ironing; has lived fifteen months with a German family, to which she refers. Call at No. 2,213 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT TIDY GIRL, to do general house-work, or waiting and chamber-work in a small private family. Address House-work, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG Parisian lady as lady's companion or young children's governess. Address Mlle. Rolandeau, No. 159 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, fully competent in every branch of her business; a very desirable family servant, and has City references from some of our leading families. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; would go as chamber-maid and laundress; one year's reference from last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE woman; is first class in every respect; will give two excellent City recommendations as to capability, honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits families' or gentlemen's washing to do at home; terms moderate. Call at No. 225 West 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; can do all kinds of fluting; best City references. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT PROfessed waitress; capable of filling a man's place; is active, quick to comprehend, and neat and tidy about her work. No servant ever sent from any office could have a better set of testimonials. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a respectable single man; can milk and make himself useful; has the best of reference from last employer. Address W. C. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF great experience in the care and management of horses, as coachman or head groom; has considerable veterinary knowledge; best City reference. Call or address Tolmie, No. 247 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; excellent City references. Address S. B., Box No. 20 *Times* Uptown Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent man, (German;) married, one child; three years' City references from his last employer. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 248 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give good reference. Address Henry Latten, No. 223 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has excellent references. Address T. D., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, USEFUL MAN, or waiter.—By a respectable young Englishman, (Protestant;) can make himself generally useful in either capacity; a good home and moderate wages preferred; will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has six and a half years' reference from last place in the City. Call or address J. G., at Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man as coachman; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address P. W., No. 1,380 Broadway, harness-store, corner 38th-st.

USEFUL MAN, GROOM, GARDENER, Farm Worker, &c.—By a temperate, respectable young American man, who is well experienced in all the above kinds of work; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN USED TO driving and taking care of horses; can milk, and will be generally useful; recommendations of experience from City and country given. Address Employment, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wants employment; not afraid to work; can milk and thoroughly understands horses. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS VALET, or to take charge of an invalid gentleman; the highest references from some of the leading men of the State. Address for three days E. L., No. 134 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER who speaks French, English and German; understands his duties thoroughly; accustomed to travel; has best City reference. Address B. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, PORTER, USEFUL MAN, &c., in Family, Hotel, or Boarding-House.—By a respectable Englishman, with best recommendations; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT editor, book-keeper, correspondent, or in other capacity where a fair compensation will be given for reliable services, by a minister, now without a pastoral charge. Address RELIABLE SERVICES, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, WELL-BRED BOY, who is willing to make himself generally useful; wages $3 per week; hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address, in handwriting of applicant, JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 1,214 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOAK and suit house wish to engage traveling salesmen who have had experience in that line of goods. Address with name and references, Box No. 1,425 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESMEN. Those having experience and a reliable trade in woolens can apply in person or by letter to STIMSON, MARQUAND & CO., No. 510 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class cook, with good references. Apply at No. 27 West 19th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing; German preferred. Apply at No. 168 West 11th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANÇAISE désire se placer dans une bonne maison privée; bonne référence. S'adresser No. 253 4th-av., near 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that their great exposition of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and Holiday Fancy Goods WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL

CHRISTMAS.

Our establishment is decorated throughout with

TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES,

imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO., for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 9, the store will remain open evenings until Christmas.

To parties purchasing Holiday Goods for Sabbath-schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

RICHARD BROWN,

819 BROADWAY, COR. 12TH-ST.,

HAS, IN LARGE ASSORTMENT,

EMB'D SETS, REAL LACES,

EMB'D HANDK'FS, IMIT'N LACES,

for the

HOLIDAY TRADE

at

UNUSUALLY

LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY.
POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
POINT LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES,
COLLARETTES, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Misses' FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, SASHES, SATINS, FANS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., which for the holiday season will be offered

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ARMY BLANKETS, WHITE BLANKETS, made horse blankets, plush robes, rubber overcoats, army blue pants and coats; prices reduced. No. 103 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'sday, Dec. 4.	Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Jan. 8.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage...................................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG..............Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.......................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.......................................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 7....ANGLIA.....Saturday, Dec. 28.
Saturday, Dec. 14......INDIA.......Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21..CALIFORNIA..Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday Dec. 28..AUSTRALIA...Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4.....VICTORIA....Saturday, Jan. 25

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..................Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE...Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..............Jan. 8, at ——
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..................Jan. 15, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Dec. 16 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)....Sat., Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.......Tues., Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..............Sat., Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..2,500 tons
PEMBROKE...2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN..3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin...............................$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin.............................53 currency
Steerage....................................30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Thursday, Dec. 12
ARRAGON, WESTERN...............Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage................................$70 currency.
Steerage..$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..............................Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........................Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........................Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS
FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company will sail every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.........Dec. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON.........Dec. 26
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS..........Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL. D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery.

DEC. 5, 1872. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL..$200,000
CASH ASSETS..$270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. R. APPLETON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
H. W. BELCHER,
C. C. BALDWIN,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN BRYAN,
T. B. CODLINGTON,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
HENRY DAY,
DAVID DOWS,
DENNING DUER,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
W. H. FOGG,
FREDERICK GANS,
S. E. GETTY,
JOHN GIHON,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
REUBEN W. HOWES,
WILSON G. HUNT,
J. B. KITCHING,
CH. G. LANDON,
JAMES LAWSON,
FRANCIS LELAND,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
A. E. MASTERS,
ANDREW MOUNT,
JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. L. NICHOLS,
F. PAYSON,
G. W. POILLON,
WM. REDMOND,
GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
R. W. RODMAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
MARCUS SPRING,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
E. B. STRANGE,
JOSEPH STUART,
JAMES S. STURGIS,
WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE

Connecticut Mutual
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Organized in 1846, had, on the 1st day of January, 1872, Assets amounting to $31,978,401 66, and a Surplus of $5,670,764 74.

This Company has steadily pursued two great practical ends:

FIRST.

To place the security of its policies beyond the power of adverse contingencies. Nothing containing any element of hazard is truly safe unless more than apparently safe; a purely Mutual Company has no resource whatever beyond the premiums charged upon its policies; wherefore these premiums must be apparently higher than any foreseen contingency will exhaust, or future solvency is in peril.

SECOND.

To reduce the actual outlay of its members for their policies to the lowest possible rate. To accomplish this, and yet maintain that perfect security without which all insurance is a delusion, it charges a nominal premium entirely ample for any contingency, and higher than it expects ever to really need; and then to practically reduce this premium in each year to the actual necessities of the Company for the time being, and take from the policy holder no more than present conditions demand, it allows him to retain from 20 to 30 per cent. of the first premium as a permanent credit or loan, and to retain from each subsequent premium that portion of the previous year's full premium actually proved to be surplus; so that at no time does the Company take from him a higher actual premium than is needed to carry the risk for the year, and provide the reinsurance fund.

It is strictly Mutual. Nothing is diverted to stockholders, and each member has his insurance at its exact cost to the Company.

Its rate of expense has been from the beginning less than that of other companies; its mortality has been favorable so far, and its rate of interest as high as can be had upon investments of the highest order.

It is believed that in the accomplishment of these two great purposes the Company has had no superior competitor.

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

By UNANIMOUS ACTION, at a meeting of the BOARD of DIRECTORS held this day, JOHN W. MERSEREAU, Esq., was elected PRESIDENT, vice Jacob Reese, Esq., resigned; ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Esq., was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and LOUIS P. BAYARD was appointed SECRETARY.

DEC. 5, 1872. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 26..2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25..12:00 M.
Thursday, 28th..2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 27th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 29th....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th..2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 30th..7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3..9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 4th....9:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupé rockaways, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c, the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,257 Broadway.

ONE HANDSOME APARTMENT TO let, en suite or single, (everything new,) of four rooms en suite, with private table, if desired, in a private French family; references exchanged. No. 18 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE suite, with or without private table, and one single room, in the elegantly-furnished new brown-stone house, corner of Madison-av.

WEST 31-ST.—ELEGANT AND FRESHLY furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, including extensive bed and bath room, with or without private table. No. 36.

NO. 115 EAST 14TH-ST.—LARGE SECond-story room, furnished, with board; also hall and other rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms; wash closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, ample closets, &c., with good board; moderate price. No. 217 West 49th-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED back parlor, with southern exposure, and all modern improvements; also, two other pleasant rooms suitable for gentlemen. No. 44 West 10th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or suitable for single gentlemen; also, basement for a physician. No. 122 Madison-av.

NO. 10 EAST 33D-ST.—LARGE HALL-room on third floor; also, front and back rooms on fourth floor, neatly furnished, to rent, with board.

ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, also single room for gentleman, with board; first-class parties only need apply. No. 55 West 28th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST. — PLEASANT fourth story rooms to let to gentlemen; southern exposure; location and table first-class.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST. — A LARGE front room, also hall-rooms, to let, with board, to gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED front room, sunny exposure, to let to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms, on third floor, front, with board. References required.

NO. 112 WEST 12TH-ST.—TO RENT, furnished front and back parlor, newly carpeted, with hot and cold water, closets, and bath-room.

NO. 49 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom on the second-story front, with or without board; more rooms if required.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with closet room, hot and cold water, and bath; reasonable terms. No. 212 West 43d-st.

NO. 57 WEST 16TH-ST.—WORKING men's boarding-house; best in the City; $5 and $5 50 per week; table board, $4.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN A small family, a very desirable second floor at No. 115 East 39th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board; references. No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one hall room; also a few table boarders taken; house and table first class.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET AT NO. 105 West 20th-st., top floor.

NO. 44 EAST 20TH-ST.—GOOD FURnished rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 70 5TH-AV.—TWO ROOMS TO LET, with board, for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE THIRD-floor room; also, upper side-room, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF five adults; four rooms and parlor required; private table prefered. Address, stating terms, J. C. S., Up-town *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla.
Open from November to May. Address
F. H. ORVIS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Küchler, Gall & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
jy12-law6mF* Executors of H. Thiermann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next. —Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.
d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.

ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.
s6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.

BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.
s13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.

FRANCIS W. MORSE,
o11-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.

s20-law6mF* CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTant teacher in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island. Requisites, Christian character, scholarship, experience and tact in the management of boys. Address, with full particulars, testimonials and references, E. T. MACK, Principal.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER OF ENGlish and music desires a place in a French Catholic or Episcopalian young ladies' school; salary small; references. Address L., Box No. 156, New Canaan, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director.................................MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
A SECOND ACT OF LINDA.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Señora SANZ, Signors VIZZANI, MORIAMI, RONCONI.
B SECOND ACT OF FRA DIAVOLO.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Señora SANZ, Signors VIZZANI, RONCONI and others.
C THIRD ACT OF CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Signors MORIAMI, SPARAPANI, RONCONI.
D FIFTH ACT OF L'AFRICAINE.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND MATINEE.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
TICKETS TO MATINEE, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, TWO DOLLARS.
Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND MATINEE.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mme. LEVIELLI, Señora SANZ, Signors ABRUGNEDO, COULON, and others.
Tickets, including reserved seats, $2.

BROOKLYN
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M.,
HUGUENOTS.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA as VALENTINE.
Señora SANZ, Mme. LEVIELLI, Signors VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, COULON, JAMET.
Tickets and seats can be obtained at the Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Positively the last nights of Sardou's great play, AGNES, and the last nights of Miss AGNES ETHEL'S engagement. Seventy-seventh to eighty-fourth performance of AGNES. Saturday matinée at 1½ o'clock. Evening performance begins at 8.

In active preparation, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S new romantic drama, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled ATHERLEY COURT, in which Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Plessy Mordaunt, Miss Phillis Glover, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Edward Lamb, Mr. T. F. Mackay, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. J. P. Burnett, Mr. A. Montgomery, Mr. W. B. Laurens, Mr. Claude Burroughs, and other members of the GREAT COMEDY COMPANY engaged at this theatre, will appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.
Renewed success of
The Great Drama of ON HAND.

TODAY AT 2,
an entirely new
Burlesque and
Pantomime,
entitled
THE GOLDEN
BUTTERFLY,
with all the
beautiful blondes.

THIS EVENING AT 8,
the great actor, Mr.
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the
renowned
sensation drama of
ON HAND,
with all its
original effects.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES, NO. VI.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
The best known living novelist,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Will give
READINGS FROM HER OWN WORKS,
Prefaced by the usual half-hour concert.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the hall and Schirmer's.

ON EXHIBITION,
AT JAMES' FINE-ART ROOMS,
No. 30 East 14th-st.,
JOHANNES A. OERTEL'S CARTOONS,
Illustrating
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S POEM,
"WAITING BY THE GATE."
ADMISSION FREE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, DEC. 6, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Rail road, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
In active preparation and to be produced on
MONDAY, Dec. 16,
A Historic, Pictorial drama in five acts and eight tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE,
founded on the story of Joan of Arc, introducing
Miss HELEN TEMPLE,
who will make her first appearance in New-York.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
DELEHANTY & HENGLER among the Roses.
DELEHANTY & HENGLER among the Hottentots
DELEHANTY & HENGLER in Songs and Dances.
TONY PASTOR'S Great Troupe of STAR ARTISTS
MATINEES TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on FRIDAY EVENING.

BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
OPEN AT ALL HOURS FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS, LIVING CURIOSITIES.
AUTOMATIC WONDERS, PAINTINGS, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
DAILY MATINEES.
THE MODERN WONDERS,
MONS. D'ATALIE, OR MAN WITH THE IRON JAW!
MLLE. ANGELA, THE FEMALE SAMSON,
GREETED BY LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE GREAT
IMPALEMENT FEAT BY
PROF. AND MME. BUSHNELL.
LAZELLE AND MILLSON
IN THEIR THRILLING TRAPEZE ACT.
MLLE. LE BLANCH.
THE BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES MELVILLE,
CHAMPION BARE-BACK RIDER OF THE WORLD.
Scores of Gymnasts, Acrobats, and other monarchs of muscle, all under the direction of that popular leader of fashionable arenic entertainment,
DAN CASTELLO.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES promptly at 2 and 8 P. M. Parquet sofa seats and cushioned armchairs secured six days in advance.
DAY EXHIBITIONS THE LEAST CROWDED.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH
By
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M.
Subject:
HOW TO ACQUIRE FLUENCY IN FRENCH.
Illustrated with
ORAL IDIOMATIC EXERCISES.
All those who have hitherto despaired of learning French as a spoken language, are invited to attend this last lecture of the series.
LECTURE FREE.

THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a Fair at Republican Hall, Broadway and 23d-st., during the week commencing MONDAY, Dec. 9, to aid them in their care of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. They appeal to the patriotic public for donations of money, useful and fancy articles, or refreshments, which may be sent to either of the following ladies: Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President, No. 135 West 22d-st.; Mrs. Dr. C. V. CLARKSON, Vice-President, No. 96 Park-av.; Mrs. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Treasurer, No. 335 West 14th-st., or to the hall during the Fair. All donations will be promptly acknowledged.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
In readings from her own writings.
Association Hall, to-night.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB, (DR. J. G. HOLLAND,) will deliver his celebrated lecture "The Social Undertow," at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Lecture preceded by an organ concert, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Prof. Henry Eyre Browne, organist. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at Nelson & Phillips, No. 805 Broadway; Diggs, Cunningham & Co., No. 365 Broadway; Styles & Cash, No. 95 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT of the French Evangelical Church, to be held at Somerville Art Gallery, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1872.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION is open during THIS WEEK at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

APOLLO HALL.
CORNER OF 28TH-ST., AND BROADWAY.
To let for balls, concerts, lectures, fairs, banquets, &c., &c. E. FERRERO.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, No. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JOHN CASTREE, sole surviving executor of, and trustee under, the last will and testament of Effie Simmons, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. SIMMONS, Selma Canfield Gibbs, otherwise called Selma Canfield Simmons; Jane Strong, wife of Demas Strong; Richard Leaycraft, William H. Leaycraft, Henry Simmons, William Simmons, George B. Simmons, Abbe Cole, Mary Cole, wife of William D. Cole; John H. Garrison, William S. Garrison, Susan Kniffin, wife of Lewis Kniffin; Catharine E. Scott, wife of James Scott; Abby M. Dederick, Hannah Jane Gannon, wife of Amos Gannon; Sarah Ann Gannon, wife of William Gannon; Amanda Armatage, wife of Evans F. Armatage; Martha Rarrick, wife of William H. Rarrick, Rachel Stringham, wife of James L. Stringham, John Compton, Lang Compton, and Dow Compton, defendants.—Amended summons—for relief. To the above named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 289 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.

WM. & A. W. LOWERRE,
n22-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—MARTHA A. BERGE wife of LOUIS BERGE, plaintiff, against CHAS. MULLER and BARBARA, his wife, Edward Grippentrog, John Loeber, Conrad Groh, The Continental Insurance Company, and Anna Ludwig, defendants.—Summons—for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Charles Muller and Barbara, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 117 Nassau-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1872.

CLARKE & ACKERMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York, Oct. 29, 1872.

CLARKE & ACKERMAN,
n15-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AARON FRIEDMAN, plaintiff, against SARAH KROTOSCHIN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 1, 1872.

LIPMAN & ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n22-law6wF* No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—SARA H. M. BELKNAP, plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS BELKNAP, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n15-law6wF*

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872. }

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872. }

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
CURTAIN RISES at 7¾. Admission, ONE DOLLAR. Family Circle, FIFTY CENTS. Reserved chairs, fifty cents and one dollar extra.
AUGUSTIN DALY........Sole Lessee and Manager
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
THE NEW LOCAL SENSATIONAL "FOLLY"
EVERY NIGHT.

The scenery, all new, embraces views of
I.—A GRAND-ST. CONFECTIONERY.
II.—THE GRAND UNION RAILROAD DEPOT.
III.—A MOONLIGHT SPREE AT LION PARK, WITH A GRAND EXHIBITION OF FIRE-WORKS.
IV.—BEHIND THE SCENES AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
V.—A Performance of
THE BLACK CROOK.
At old Niblo's Garden, with a rear view of the transformation scene, one of the
MOST PECULIAR SENSATIONS
ever presented on the New-York stage.
VI.—A NIGHT AT BARRY HILL'S SPORTING CRIB, with a genuine "BOXING MILL."
VI.—A VIEW OF MURDERER'S ROW.
VII.—DONOVAN'S-ALLY IN THE FIVE POINTS, with the great sensation of
THE BURNING ROOKERY.
VIII.—A glance at the LIEDERKRANZ MASQUE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, exhibiting a brilliant and unique tableau; the boxes crowded; the dancing floor filled with its MOTLEY THRONG, and in the back-ground a magnificent tableau, exhibiting the various phases of woman's dress from the day of MOTHER EVE to the GRECIAN BEND.

The characters in this unique and brilliant local sensation are sustained by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Miss EMMA HOWSON,
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE FAMOUS LAURIS,
and the whole of the GREAT COMPANY of the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, together with its
MAGNIFICENT CHORUS
AND
BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.

MATINEE OF ROUND THE CLOCK.
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Performance over every night at 10¾ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
BEGINS AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Last week
of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Characters by the comedy company of this theatre.
Mr. Chas. Fisher,
James Lewis,
B. T. Ringgold,
Owen Fawcett,
F. Chapman,
W. Davidge,
W. J. Lemoyne,
D. Whiting,
J. H. Burnett,
W. Beekman,
George Clarke,
Louis James,
George De Vere,
J. A. Mackey,
and others.
Miss Fanny Morant.
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
Miss Fanny Davenport.
Miss Sara Jewett.

LAST MATINEE OF THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY next, Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, (first time here,)
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, (first time on any stage,) a new French drama, adapted by Mr. T. B. De Walden, entitled THE BARONESS, in which Mrs. C. D. ABBOTT will make her debut.
WEDNESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY—THE BARONESS.

In preparation, a new Parisian comedy of singular construction, for which extraordinary preparation is being made.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
TRIUMPHANT RESULT OF
SIX MONTHS' PREPARATION.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE BEAUTIFUL PAGEANT,
LEO AND LOTOS,
with its glorious costumes, beautiful scenery, exquisite music, and the
FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF
MR. SOTHERN
AS
LORD DUNDREARY.
CROWDED HOUSES,
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
The immense demand for seats necessitates the opening of the box-book for the securing of seats,
ONE MONTH
IN ADVANCE.
LORD DUNDREARY. LORD DUNDREARY.
EVERY EVENING,
AT 8, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC. LYDIA THOMPSON.
Last appearance but one of the famed
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, Farewell Benefit of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
when will be presented the popular burlesque of
BLUE BEARD,
which will also be given at SATURDAY MATINEE,
SATURDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF KELLY & LEON,
A HOST OF VOLUNTEER TALENT
and a bill of unusual attractiveness will be presented.

OLYMPIC. AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE.
Triumphal re-entre of
AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE,
for a limited period, and their last season, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, with
LA BELLE HELENE.
During the season will be produced, for the first time in America, LES CENT VIERGES, (The 100 Virgins,) and La Princesse de Trebizonde.
Sale of seats commences Friday morning, Dec. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
MORE NOVELTIES. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS
First appearance since his return from California of
Mr. J. W. McANDREWS,
The favorite old Plantation Delineator.

GRAND SUCCESS!—THE LADIES' BAZAAR, now being held in Beekman Hill M. E. Chapel, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for the purpose of obtaining funds for furnishing the new church, is a complete success. The fact that an immense variety of holiday goods is offered at or under store prices, is an inducement that should be remembered by those inclined to purchase presents for the holidays. TODAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, is the last of the Bazaar.

LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
By
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M.
Subject:
HOW TO ACQUIRE FLUENCY IN FRENCH.
Illustrated with
ORAL IDIOMATIC EXERCISES.
All those who have hitherto despaired of learning French as a spoken language, are invited to attend this last lecture of the series.
LECTURE FREE.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters',* at very low prices for cash, *or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class* PIANOS, *modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH OR LIBERAL percentage on loan; magnificent seven octave, rose-wood, overstrung piano-forte; iron frame, grand action, carved legs, &c.; latest improvements; manufacturer's guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evening, for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Stock Exchange, a partner of good character, with means and influence, and who can take charge of the office of such business; the applicant retires on Jan. 1, from the firm with whom he is now connected. Address, in confidence, with full name W. L. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Propositions for Changing the Site of the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury.

The fact that more room is needed by the Government for its business purposes in this City is well known. The Custom-house, Sub-Treasury and Assay Office, although once commodious, are at present too small for the increasing volume of traffic which demands accommodation. Government officials for some time have been seeking out a locality suited to the erection of Government buildings corresponding to those now located in Wall-street. In this way various places have come under observation. Residents of Yorkville and Harlem have claimed that when Hurlgate is removed, in consequence of the diversion of the course of a large portion of navigation, the upper part of the City will best answer the requirements of the Government. As Hurlgate is not yet removed, as no time is positively fixed for its dissolution, and as there is a strong doubt in the minds of many as to the feasibility of the plans for its destruction, the question of locating the Government buildings in the upper part of the City has not been seriously considered. When the change of site was first discussed, the large open area at the Battery seemed to offer the best advantages, and the arguments in favor of its purchase were numerous. It was found, however, that the property in that section could only be bought at an immense price, and, indeed, there were certain obstacles almost insuperable in the way of its sale. The latest proposition, and the one which seems to have found most favor and fewest objections is, that the Washington Market property, now owned by the City, should be purchased, and new and substantial Government structures erected thereon, in which the Sub-Treasury, Custom-house, and Assay Office may find suitable accommodations. It is urged in support of this proceeding that the property now owned in Wall-street by the Government, and upon which the Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, and Assay Office are located, will probably bring at sale $4,000,000, which will be amply sufficient to purchase the Washington Market property, and erect thereon suitable buildings. Besides, the location is advantageous. Washington Market is directly at the water side, and at the docks there is ample room for a dozen of the largest ships to unload at the same time. It is conveniently near Wall-street, and most merchants will have no more difficulty in transacting their business there than at the present locations of the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury. The question of this change of site, it is understood, is under earnest consideration, and Congress may be called upon to authorize the purchase.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Bridge Over the East River and Blackwell's Island—Organization of the Company.

As is generally known, an act was passed by the last Legislature incorporating a company to build a bridge over the East River and Blackwell's Island. The company organized under the name of the New-York and Queens County Bridge Company, and the first meeting was held on the 20th ult., at the office of Hon. L. Bradford Prince, No. 67 Wall-street, and the following gentlemen were elected officers: George F. Carman, President; L. Bradford Prince, Vice-President; Benjamin W. Hitchcock, Secretary, and Blaize L. Harsell, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. L. B. Prince, Chairman; Aaron A. De Grauw, R. M. C. Graham, B. L. Harsell, and B. W. Hitchcock. The following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That all moneys received from sales of stock, to persons other than the incorporators, shall be deposited in trust with a reliable banking company, to be designated by this Board, and shall not be used for any purpose until one-half of the entire capital stock shall have been sold.

When so much of the stock has been disposed of, the Company will feel warranted in commencing the construction of the bridge. The capital will be $2,000,000, divided into shares of $20 each, and, if necessary, it may be increased to $4,000,000, by consent, in writing, of the stockholders.

Apollo Hall—Programme for the Winter.

A meeting of the leading members of the Apollo Hall organization was held last evening at the St. James Hotel, to prepare for the reorganization of the active wing of the Democratic Party in this City. The Committee appointed by Apollo Hall on Legislation will act with the Committee of Seventy this Winter, in urging the measures of reform proposed by that body, especially in amending the Election law passed last Winter, and making it more efficacious in preventing false counting at the polls.

The Apollo Hall men are in excellent humor, and declare themselves quite satisfied with the result of the late canvass, and particularly congratulate themselves on the election of Josiah Sutherland as City Judge, and Messrs. Gilsey, Van Schaick, and Monheimer for Aldermen.

Senator O'Brien, on taking his seat in the Senate, will offer three bills directed against certain corporations that have oppressed the people seriously. He will also advocate strongly a quick transit bill, that in some shape will give relief to our citizens living in the upper part of the City.

Tammany Hall General Committee.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held last evening, John Fox presiding. John Kelly, from the Committee of ten appointed at a recent meeting to report on the status of members of the Committee representing the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, presented a lengthy report, which stated that a large number of the delegates of the Seventh District have not acted unitedly, nor co-operated with their associates in the interests of the organization. In the Eighth Assembly District the principal member acknowledged that he did not vote at the late election, because some of the Tammany nominess were objectionable to him. It was recommended that the seats of the delegation be declared vacant, and, in making up the delegation that the interests of German Democrats be liberally represented. It was also recommended that the seats of the delegation from the Tenth Assembly District be declared vacant.

In the Seventeenth Assembly District there were conflicting elements, and it was recommended that the existing half be empowered to fill the vacancies in the organization.

A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the seats of the members from the Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Assembly Districts be declared vacant, and that these districts be referred to the Committee on Organization, for the purpose of filling such vacancies.

Resolutions eulogistic of Horace Greeley were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Street-Car Casualties.

Last evening a horse attached to a truck belonging to Attschul & Heller, of No. 340 Hudson-street, ran away, and at the corner of Waverley-place and Macdougal-street ran against a Seventh-avenue car. The points of the shafts passed through the windows, and the splintering glass cut one of the lady passengers severely about the face. She refused to give her name.

Yesterday a horse belonging to John P. Dunn, of No. 34 Douglas-street, Brooklyn, was frightened by a train on the elevated railway, and ran away. At the corner of Washington and Spring streets he ran into car No. 15, of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, smashing the front platform. No person was hurt, but the horse was very badly injured.

Benjamin Adler, aged twelve years, residing with his parents at No. 313 East Fifty-second-street, jumped from the front platform of car No. 107, of the Second-avenue line, at Fifty-second-street, yesterday, and was run over. His left leg was fractured, and his right ankle terribly crushed. He was taken to his home, and attended by Dr. Stern. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

Last evening, Eugene Sweeney, aged ten years, a newsboy residing in West Twenty-ninth-street, near Tenth avenue, while selling papers, fell from the front platform of car No. 109, of the Eighth-avenue line, at Thirty-second-street. The front wheels of the car passed over his left leg, crushing it below the knee in a most fearful manner. The lad was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Serious Assaults.

A quarrel occurred, yesterday morning, between Michael Mangin and Kerns Clemons, and Martin Lyons, Sr., and Martin Lyons, Jr., (father and son,) all of whom reside in Carmansville, and during the fracas which ensued both Mangin and Clemons were terribly beaten about the head and body by the two Lyons. The latter were arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries.

On Wednesday, Ann Riley, residing at No. 15 Baxter-street, received a visit from Bartholmew Upton and Ellen Burke, of No. 52 Roosevelt-street. During the visit a quarrel arose, and Ann was badly beaten by Upton and his companion, who made their escape from the house. Ann was taken to the Park Hospital, and Ellen Burke was arrested, but her companion is still at large.

Meeting of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.

The fourth anniversary meeting of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, at Association Hall, last evening, drew together a large audience. Mr. J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchants' National Bank, presided and, delivered an introductory address. The annual report was then read by the President of the Association, Mr. J. C. Parsons. It appeared from the report that while the clerks of eighty-three banks and twenty-three savings banks are members of the Association, only forty-four of those institutions had rendered it pecuniary aid. The financial statement showed that the Association had a permanent fund, in charge of three trustees, amounting to $32,685, and that there was paid for losses by death during the past three years $29,396 50. The cash in savings banks amounted to $2,926 08, and the balance on hand to $906 19. Of thirty-two deaths of members, seventeen were from consumption. After the report had been read, interesting addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Robert Anderson.

THE TWEED CASE.

Continuation of the Argument on the Motion to Quash—Addresses by Messrs. Peckham and Tremain.

The argument on the motion to quash the indictment in the case of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Ingraham. Mr. Peckham, on the part of prosecution, in reply to the argument of Mr. Graham on the motion to quash, expressed his gratification at the prospect of bringing the matter to an issue after so many delays. The affidavit upon which it was based presented two points, one being that somebody, authorized by the Attorney-General, had appeared before the Grand Jury, and explained the indictment to them. The indictment charged that the acts done by himself (Mr. Peckham) in his intercourse with the Grand Jury, were improper in themselves. The Court here intimated that there was no necessity to address himself to that point, and Mr. Peckham then proceeded to refer to the special objection made to himself, that he had signed two published communications reflecting on the defendant.

He maintained that even if the authorship of these letters were traceable to himself, they had no bearing on the case, and while he confessed he had very strong convictions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and held himself free to express them, he would be greatly gratified if proof had been adduced either of his innocence, or that no offense had been committed. He declared that at common law there was no exclusion of any one from the Grand Jury room, to whose presence the Grand Jury assented. He cited the authorities of Attorney-General Bradford and Judge Wilson in support of his position, observing that the secrecy of the Grand Jury room was not for the benefit of the accused, but for his apprehension, and that he had never heard it disputed except in the present case. He maintained that he had as good a right to appear before the Grand Jury as any of the Assistant District-Attorneys, and on that matter upon which so much stress was laid, he deemed that the defense had no proper legal standing before the Court.

Mr. Tremain, in closing the argument in opposition to the motion, said that the theory upon which it was based assumed the form of three propositions. The first was that the proceedings before the Grand Jury were illegal and irregular; the second was that this indictment was tainted by irregularity, and was the fruit of it; and the third was that this irregularity upon the face of it was sufficient ground for interposition by the Court, and to make it the duty of the Court to grant a motion to quash this indictment. Now, the whole of this case rested upon the simple statement of facts that Mr. Peckham, a lawyer of standing, at the request of the highest law officer of this State, and with the concurrence of the District-Attorney, appeared before the Grand Jury by their express consent, and participated in the examination of witnesses. This was the slender ground upon which it was sought to dismiss an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the county for an offense involving the loss of millions of dollars, which they allege was taken improperly from the pockets of the taxpayers, and for their action imputations have been made by counsel upon that body and the gentlemen who now opposed them. But imputations led to recriminations, and if they were permitted by the Court it would rest with the assailed to return blow for blow. The Court intimated its intention of not tolerating it, and Mr. Tremain resuming, observed that they were told his associate had been guilty of a violation of a statute of the State, and ought to be indicted. They had been told the Grand Jury, in order "to cover their criminal conduct" had sought concealment under the name of John Brown. They had heard of the usurpations of the Attorney-General, and high eulogies pronounced upon a Judge of the Supreme Court because he sought to arrest the tendencies to usurpation on the part of the pretentious Attorney-General. They were told they were so eager "to get at this defendant," the Constitution of the State had been trampled under foot, the rights of the defendant ignored, and improper motives of personal and political hostility against the defendant imputed. He protested against it, and he wanted the counsel and the Court to understand that they recognized no superiors at the Bar and no schoolmasters, and he could not see the force of the criticism when, after innumerable delays, they had been demanding the arraignment of the defendant. He forcibly advocated the right of the Attorney-General to interfere in these prosecutions, and in reference to the objection to the fact that Tweed was not arraigned jointly with Hall, he said it was undeserving of attention. He asserted that as long as one count in the indictment was good the motion to quash was untenable, and no objection was made to the first count. Mr. Graham said there was, but Mr. Tremain persisted in his statement, and, concluding, declared that there was nothing adduced to sustain the motion.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

Liability of Superior Court Judges to Taxation.

An interesting case affecting the interpretation of the Internal Revenue laws was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. Gen. Franz Sigel, the present County Register, when Assessor of Internal Revenue, about two years ago, called upon Judge John J. Freedman, of the Superior Court, asking him to pay a tax of $162, as an assessment upon his salary of $10,000 per annum, claiming that his salary was taxable under the act of Congress levying a tax on incomes. The money was paid under protest, and Judge Freedman appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who, however, has failed to give any decision in the case. By law the appellant is required to wait six months for the Commissioner's decision, and this period having expired, suit was accordingly brought in the Circuit Court against Gen. Sigel to recover the $162 tax, with costs. Judge Shipman listened to the argument in the matter yesterday. Counsel for the plaintiff held that it was unconstitutional to tax the salary of a State official, and that, therefore, the money paid by Judge Freedman should be returned.

Mr. Emerson, of the United States District-Attorney's office, admitted that under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court the salary of a State officer cannot be taxed, when such salary is paid out of the State Treasury. He contended, however, that the decisions do not apply to the case in question, because the Judge's salary is paid by the Controller, from the County Treasury. Judge Shipman reserved his decision.

The Commissioners of Docks.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday.

The Executive Committee reported that they had considered the petition of E. E. Morgan & Sons, to lease Pier No. 18 East River as a landing place for their London, Bristol, and West India steam-ships, and recommended that it be granted. A resolution was adopted by the Board, giving the desired permission, and setting the annual rental at $7,000, the lease dating from Dec. 2, 1872.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on a petition of Henry A. Weeks, of No. 95 Liberty-street, for permission to moor a grain elevator at Pier No. 62 East River.

Jacob A. Westervelt, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, presented a report of work done for the month of November, which was ordered to be placed on file. He also presented a report in reference to the bad condition of the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 41 and 42 East River, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

An application from the New-York and Midland Railroad Company for permission to repair the pier at the foot of Vesey-street, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The consideration of a new hoisting apparatus by James D. Warner, was referred to the Chief Engineer.

Petitions from the Empire Transportation Company to be allowed to erect a shed over Pier No. 38 North River, and from the Anchor line to repair the platform of Pier No. 20 North River, and extend the stringpiece, were referred to the Executive Committee.

The following letter from the Mayor's office, announcing the appointment of E. Delafield Smith as Corporation Counsel, was read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

To the Department of Docks:

The Mayor requests me to notify you that on the 3d inst. Edward Delafield Smith, Esq., was duly appointed counsel to the Corporation for four years from that date, in the place of Richard O'Gorman, resigned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. O. JOLINE, Chief Clerk.

The weekly reports of the District Superintendents were received and the Board adjourned.

Payment of Pensioners.

The payment of pensioners progressed rapidly yesterday, in the New-York Custom-house. Twelve of the veterans of 1812 received their pensions in the morning. Their ages ranged between seventy-eight and eighty-three. Many of the recipients of the Governmental bounty had not heard of the act of June 8, which increased their pensions from $15 to $18 per month, and were greatly delighted at receiving $63, instead of $45. About $15,000 were disbursed during the day.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Bartlett Swift, aged sixteen months, died yesterday morning, from scalds received, on Tuesday, at No 425 Second-street, E. D.

John Rapp, aged forty-five, of Ewen and McKibben streets, fell, yesterday, from his coal-cart, at the foot of Grand-street, and was killed.

The inquest in the case of Anthony L. Eaton, who was murdered by highwaymen a short time since, will be held today by Coroner Young.

Tom Cusick, a brother of the Eighth Ward man-eater, was committed, in default of $500 bail, yesterday, by Justice Cox, on a charge of beating his wife.

Col. Robert Poati has been elected President of the Association of the Italian Republicans of New-York, which numbers over six hundred members.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will give readings from her own works this evening, at Association Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Prof. John W. Draper delivered the first of a series of free lectures, at the University of the City of New-York, last evening. His subject was "The Origin of Modern Science."

The New-York Independent Schuetzen-corps, commanded by Capt. J. J. Diehl, gave its fourth annual ball at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night.

The second of the course of lectures, under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New-York, was delivered last evening, at Steinway Hall, by James E. Murdock.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 190 East Broadway, occupied by Jacob Rosenberg, dealer in woolen goods. Damage to building and contents, $450; insured.

The challenge of Maurice Daly has been accepted by Cyrille Dion, and the match, which is for the champion cue and $500 a side, will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, at Irving Hall.

The body of the man run over on the Hudson River Railroad track at Sixty-fourth-street, on Tuesday night, has been identified as that of Hermann Kreiger, aged twenty-one, sailor, of No. 513 West Forty-fifth-street.

The ninth anniversary ball of the "J" Company, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Lincoln Guard, took place last evening at the armory, Broadway and Fourth-street, and passed off with much success.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Patrick Hogan was charged with attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket in a crowd waiting for Mr. Greeley's funeral, and was held to answer in $500.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in the case of Thos. Judge who, on Thanksgiving Day, was run over and killed by a Third-avenue car, No. 308, in the Bowery, near Fifth-street. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Peter Kohlmer, aged thirteen years, of No. 175 Graham-avenue, and David Elder, aged ten years, of No. 165, were, yesterday, playing with a pistol loaded with powder, when it exploded, and the younger boy was badly burned on the face.

The German Grant and Wilson Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, Louis Reiss, presiding, met at its head-quarters, in Third-avenue, last night, and adopted a plan of reorganization for 1873, and an amended constitution was also adopted.

Hugh Reilly and Francis Brady, who were arrested on suspicion of being parties to the assault on Conductor Colby, of the Grand-street line, on Sunday last, were tried and acquitted in Special Sessions yesterday on the ground of mistaken identity.

David Willis, Captain of a canal-boat owned by R. H. Swayze, of No. 32 White-street, was arrested and taken to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $63 freightage. Judge Hogan demanded $1,000 bail, which not being forthcoming, Willis was committed to jail.

Patrick Golan, aged twenty-three, carpenter by occupation, and lately residing with his family, at No. 519 East Fourteenth-street, has been missing since Nov. 2, since which time no tidings have been received of him, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

The premises of Mr. William Rice, No. 148 South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, were yesterday entered by sneak thieves, and $100 worth of jewelry stolen. The house of Simeon Watts, No. 240 Hewes-street, was also entered in the same way, and robbed of $235 worth of jewelry.

The Society for the Relief of Indigent Females held its fifty-ninth annual meeting yesterday, Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng presiding. From the report it appears that the Society is in a prosperous condition. The Board of Lady Managers having been re-elected the meeting adjourned.

The funeral services of the late Thomas Jeremiah, one of the founders, and for fourteen years President of the Bowery Savings Bank, took place yesterday at the Collegiate Dutch Church. The following clergymen officiated at the services: Rev. Drs. Armiston, Ludlow, Chambers, and Vermilye.

The Executive Committee of the German (Municipal) Reform Organizations, Marcus Otterburg presiding, met at No. 200 Third-avenue, last night, for the purpose of preparing a plan of reorganization for 1873, to be submitted to a meeting of the Central Committee, at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, this evening.

An application on behalf of Mrs. James C. King, for the custody of her three children, was yesterday argued before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Leonard decided to award Mrs. King the custody of the children on condition that they be permitted to visit the father at least once a week, if the weather permits.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Michael Nicholson, a carman, was committed for trial on a charge of appropriating three bales of shoe-thread, valued at $269, which, in June last, John McHuger, of No. 134 Church-street, employed him to convey to the Erie Depot for shipment.

The steamer Tybee left this port yesterday for San Domingo, Cuba, and St. Thomas, on a cruise of inspection. Among her passengers are several gentlemen acting in behalf of some of our most prominent merchants, who are instructed to examine the facilities for trade in that direction, and to seek for new articles of commerce.

Civil service examinations will be held, in a short time, in the Sub-Treasury, to fill several important vacancies. Most of them, however, are to be filled by promotion, and the candidates will apply from the different departments. In the Custom-house, also, several vacancies exist, which will be filled in a short time by the usual civil service competitive examination.

John Farrell, of No. 1½ Thompson-street, who was held in $300 bail to answer by Justice Ledwith, last week, on a charge of selling policy tickets, was brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with the same offense, and held to answer in $300 bail. Hawley Ingles, of No. 167½ Thompson-street, was also charged with selling policy tickets, and held to answer in $300 bail.

BROOKLYN.

James Barclay, residing at the corner of Busch and Court-streets, while delirious, on Wednesday night, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife. He was taken to Long Island College Hospital, where he died last night.

The Board of Health yesterday refused a burial permit in the case of Ann Lynch, of Atlantic-avenue, who died in giving birth to a child, on the ground that she did not receive proper medical attention; and the case is therefore referred to the Coroner.

James Gregan, No. 34 Front-street; Mrs. M. A. Madden, Ferry-street, Hunter's Point; H. Brennan, East New-York; John Quinn, No. 307 Hudson-avenue, and Patrick Hoag, No. 19 Carlton-avenue, were arrested yesterday and held for examination for selling tobacco that had not paid the special tax.

The following prisoners were sentenced yesterday in the Court of Sessions: Martin Flynn and James Morris, burglary, third degree, three years and six months each; John Farrell, same offense, one year; Walter Rodgers, burglary, second degree, two years and six months; Philip Stiger, grand larceny, one year. All in the Penitentiary.

S. B. Dutcher, assignee for the Central Bank of Brooklyn, yesterday obtained a verdict for $11,641 10 against the Ninth National Bank, for a draft paid the latter after the bank had become insolvent. Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, tried the case, and the evidence was similar to that in the case of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, reported yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Edward Hubbell, of Sag Harbor, has accepted a call as rector of Grace Church, Bath, Me.

Rev. Alexander Sproull has reconsidered his acceptance of the call to the Sag Harbor Presbyterian Church, and will remain at Chester, Penn.

The Methodist Episcopal Association of Eastern Long Island will hold a village camp meeting at Southold, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 19, and continuing through the week.

Charles Schroeder, who shot Henry Arr, a fellow farm-laborer, while employed on the farm of Mr. William Nostrand, at Springfield, in June last, and who at the time made his escape, was arrested by Officer Shaw on Monday, and was fully committed by Justice Fosdick to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The examination of August Almquist before Recorder Parcells, of Long Island City, on the charge of wife-poisoning, proceeded yesterday. Dr. Hastings testified that the symptoms described by Mrs. Almquist could hardly be produced by anything but arsenical poison. The examination was adjourned to Monday at the request of the prisoner's counsel. Bail was offered, but the Recorder declined to accept it.

Mr. Charles Smith, farmer, of Jerusalem, met with a very serious accident on Wednesday evening at the village of Queens. He was in the act of crossing the track of the Long Island Railroad, at the Hempstead plank road, with his team, when the eastward-bound express-train passed at full speed. The engine struck the back part of the vehicle, badly smashing it, and throwing Mr. Smith a distance of about twenty feet, fracturing his skull so that his brains protruded. He was picked up insensible, and removed to his residence, where he lies with little hope of recovery.

STATEN ISLAND.

John Hancock's canning factory, Eltingville, Staten Island, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The litigation upon the division of the Vanderveer estate has been settled by an equal division of the property among the cousins.

James Paret, employed by Taylor Brothers, at Montclair, was kicked to death by a horse, in the stables of his employers, on Wednesday evening.

The Newark Milk Company state that they supply the Hoboken milkmen with all the milk from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and have not failed once to give them a steady supply daily at the market price.

The American Institute—A Stormy Meeting Last Night.

A stated monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at the Cooper Union, Prof. J. A. P. Barnard presiding. Mr. N. C. Ely, on behalf of the Board of Managers, reported that the total receipts of the Fair were $71,564 44; expenses, $56,594 67—leaving a balance of $14,969 77; $2,594 67 has yet to be paid out, which will leave a balance to the credit of the Institute of $12,375 10. Mr. Ely then moved that the chief manager of the Fair be paid $500 for his services, which was adopted. Mr. Levy introduced a resolution censuring Prof. S. D. Tillman, charging him with conduct unbecoming a member of the Institute in erasing Mr. Levy's name from the records of admission of members and substituting his own, thus taking the credit of proposing an eminent member, Prof. Pepper, of London. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. J. Disturnell introduced a series of complaints against the Trustees and officers of the Institute, charging them with neglect of duties, in most of the various Committees not reporting, as required by the by-laws, and the principal offices of the Institute being filled by the Clerk of said Institute, to the detriment of the Institute, and, in conclusion, requesting the Trustees to appoint a librarian for the Institute, there being no such officer. The motion was laid over.

Mr. Hull then presented a series of amendments, which caused a very animated debate. They were to the effect to substitute an entire new set of by-laws, and, if adopted, the charter would be violated by ignoring the Committee on Commerce and other matters, and a new charter must be applied for to the Legislature. After a long and noisy discussion, a Committee of three was appointed to print the amendments and distribute them among the members. The question will be fully discussed at the next monthly meeting.

[Advertisement.]

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;" but that KNOX, in selling to the ladies his magnificent Fancy Furs, and to the gentlemen his beautiful Winter styles of Hats, "acts well his part," there is no question. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or at his elegant store under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cattle firm and active; receipts, 1,600 head; quality better; several choice lots sold at $6 25; medium to good, $4 25@$5 50; good Stockers, $4@$4 25; fair Texans, $3 25; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs active, and advanced 10c.; receipts, 22,000 head; sales at $3 85@$4 10, mostly at $3 90@$4; packers and shippers both buying; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep quiet and weak; receipts, 586 head; sales at $3 80@$4 20.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—W. D. Bard, J. Steinfelder, F. Warburg, Wm. H. Keith, wife, and infant, Mrs. M. C. Mercur, daughter, and son, W. G. Dalton, Miss Marquand, Miss Green, T. H. Hartshorne, Mrs. Hartshorne, Miss Hartshorne, Wm. Goddard, Henry Hudson, John Theil, Otto Thude, Colin Cox, Allan Welch, Jas. W. Merrill, P. Westervelt, John Theil, Otto Thude, William Cass, Allan Welsh, George Hart, E. F. Palmer, Julius Kissing, P. H. Skidmore, Pearl R. Durkee, Charles Havey, Henry Farragan, T. Smith, A. Brace, Frank Wilmading, M. Welsh, John Rooney, Edward Doyle, William Short, M. Correigan, John Ferguson, James Gaga, James Doran, M. Sullivan, F. Vose, Alex. Spleit, Henry Meyers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Ramon Muricado, Jacinto Costa, M. Giacomo, Thos. J. Grant and wife, Hugh Montgomery, D. M. Lomo, A. J. McNally, Franco de Leon, J. F. Bauregard, Colixto Merino, Isaac Wood, Jose L. Gomez.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Rev. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Clara Wilson, Miss Lizzie Wilson, Miss Jenny Wilson, Miss Mary Tuthill, William Good, Carl Lareso, Prins Binbo, Mrs. Sarah Ann O'Neil.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:10 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises..11:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:53 | Gov. Island.1:42 | Hell Gate....3:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Georgia, Holmes, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Silesia, (N. G.) Trautmann, Hamburg, &c., Kunhart & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Metropolis, Nickerson, Galveston, T. Nickerson & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Niagara, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Ashland, Moore, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships American Congress, Ghiselin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Garibaldi, Bowdoin, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Wheatland, (Br.,) Mayo, Boston, Wood, Miebuhr & Co.; Concord, (Br.,) Park, Gloucester, (Eng.,) Atkoll, Tufts & Co.; Ceverti Dubrovachi, Vachette, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; L'Invidia, Cafiero, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Cassa Maritinia, Olivan, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Freundschaft, (Ger.,) Schuchard, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs A. M. Roberts, Parker, Cienfuegos, S. C. Loud & Co.; Sussex, (Br.,) West, Havana, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Kossak, Elliott, Caibarien.

Schrs. J Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; Silesia, for Hamburg; Tybee, for San Domingo City; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; bark T. K. Welden, for Havana; brig Ellen P. Stewart, for Cienfuegos.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool Nov. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 190 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 5, at 4 P. M., 130 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke ship Helen Clinton, from Leghorn, for New-York; same date, at 7 P. M., 108 miles E. of Sandy Hook, signalized steam-ship Wyoming, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Dec. 3, lat. 34 35, lon. 74 45, passed schr. Guy R. Phelps, hence for Jacksonville.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol Nov. 14, with mdse. and 58 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had a continuation of N. W. and W. gales the entire passage; shipped a heavy sea, stove bulwarks, cabin windows, partly filling the cabin with water, and broke steering-wheel.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Baker, Pensacola Nov. 27, and Key West 30th, with United States troops to Wm. R. Garrison. The M. brings 16 officers and 225 men of the Third Artillery from Tortugas, under the command of Gen. Ayres.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Chick, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales the entire passage and lost and split sails; Nov. 25, lat. 21 52, lon. 75 03, spoke bark Johanna, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Darien, Ga.

Brig Christian, (Dan.,) Winther, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Lawrence McKeever. Crossed the equator Nov. 4, in lon. 39 01; had fine weather up to Nov. 29, lat. 38 31, lon. 73, and since strong westerly gales.

Schr.-lighter Meteor, from schr. Luola Murchison, ashore at Rockaway, with 80 bales cotton. The L. M. is expected to be gotten off this P. M.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Perry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Pierce, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Mohawk, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H Wainwright, Abrams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, New-Haven.

Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. C. P. Shultz, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. Geo. B. Markle, Bishop, Hartford.

Schr. C. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Allen, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Golden Rule, Mills, Bridgeport.

Schr. F. J. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford.

Schr. Wm. Mayo, Barnum, Newport.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Providence.

Schr. Henry, Baker, Bridgeport.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Mary Clark, Sag Harbor.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; brig Daisy, Boynton, from Curacoa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schrs. L. S. Davis, for do.; A. F. Ames, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 5.—Arr. Ital. bark Ricardo III, from Girgenti, for Philadelphia; steamer Artisan, from New-York, for Maurice River.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York; Chas. W. Lord, from Philadelphia, and Saragossa, from Baltimore; and bark Susan M. Dudman, from Dublin. Cld. bark Seaman, for Bremen, and schr. Gem, for Genoa. Sld. steam-ships General Barnes, for New-York, and Pernambuco, for Liverpool; brig American Union, for St. Marys; schrs. Anna Bliss, for Boston, and Starlight, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 4—A. M.—Arr. schrs. J. B. Van Dusen, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Alice, Virginia, for do.; Northern Light, (of Machias,) from Sagua, 14 ds., for Boston; experienced heavy northerly and north-westerly gales the entire passage. Also arr. schr. Anna Lyons, from Baltimore, for Portland.

Sld. steamers Centipede and Leopard; schrs. Mary Lee, Newton, R. R. Higgins, A. S. Wiley, J. H. Horton.

At 9½ o'clock A. M. the wind is fresh from the N. W.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 5.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Main, Capt. von Oternedorp, from New-York Nov. 23, for Bremen, arr. here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The Allan line steam-ship Germany has arr. here from Quebec.

THE

Mystery

OF

Metropolisville,

EDWARD EGGLESTON'S NEW STORY.

CONTINUED IN

THIS WEEK'S

Hearth and Home,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

FULL OF GOOD READING.

☞EACH PERSON SUBSCRIBING NOW FOR 1873, RECEIVES THE REST OF THIS YEAR FREE,

AND ALSO

A BEAUTIFUL

$20 Chromo

Given Away.

BE SURE TO GET THIS WEEK'S HEARTH AND HOME, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT PICTURES, &C.

FOR SALE

BY ALL

NEWS-DEALERS, and by the Publishers,

ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

A Copy mailed, post-paid, for 10 cents.

American Institute Fair,

1871.

Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS, and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

We fully agree that the bronze fixtures are superior in artistic design, workmanship, and finish to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The bronzes, especially the large pieces, which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The glass chandeliers are equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The glass is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.

SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

WAREROOMS OF

Mitchell, Vance & Co.,

No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—FAIR OF 1872 (just closed) conferred "MEDAL OF SPECIAL AWARD."

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

IMMENSE CONSIGNMENT OF SUPERIOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING selling at Retail; stylish in cut, thoroughly made, and in every way superior to ready-made clothing usually sold at retail in this City. $300,000 worth of goods to be sold; must be turned into cash.

BUSINESS SUITS	from	$12	to	$40
OVERCOATS	from	5	to	30
CASSIMERE PANTS	from	3 50	to	12
BLACK DOESKIN do.	from	6	to	12
BLACK CLOTH COATS	from	9	to	25
BLACK CLOTH VESTS	from	3	to	5

BOYS' CLOTHING ALL PRICES.

GRANT & CO., Clothiers,

Nos. 627 AND 629 BROADWAY,

West Side, between Bleecker and Houston sts., opposite Olympic Theatre.

Bleecker-street cars pass near the store.

BENEDICT'S

TIME,

No. 171 Broadway, Corner Cortlandt-st.

WATCHES of every description;

CHAINS, DIAMONDS,

FINE JEWELRY, &c.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,

KEEPERS OF CITY TIME.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

Worlds Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862

The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour.

Ten Pianos Every Day.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.

STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms.

STEINWAY HALL,

Nos. 109 & 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER CURES the hitherto incurable diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and Constipation. Dr. HEATH, the Agent, has made these, and Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Piles, Incontinence, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, and skin, a specialty since 1849. Curing thousands by special local treatment after having been pronounced beyond recovery by their physicians. Book gratis. Office and rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.,

ARE OPENING FRESH INVOICES OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS IS ESPECIALLY CALLED TO OUR LARGE STOCK AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF BRONZES, BOTH IN LARGE AND SMALL PIECES.

LEATHER GOODS

TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, DRESSING AND TOILET CASES, WITH IVORY AND SILVER FITTINGS, WRITING-DESKS, LADIES' SHOPPING-BAGS, WITH RUSSIA LEATHER BELTS.

LEATHER, VELVET, AND GILT BRONZE JEWEL-CASKETS, RICH VELVET ODOUR CASES, WITH CUT-GLASS FLACONS.

RICH ENAMELED MENTON AND WEDGEWOOD VASES, &C., AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BROKAW

BROTHERS

NOW OFFER THEIR

IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

BOYS' & MEN'S FINE CLOTHING

At Retail

FOR

WHOLESALE PRICES.

4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

Lafayette-place, opposite Astor-place.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,

(Between Howard and Grand sts.)

HAS OPENED HIS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS,

of his own manufacture, in all variety.

Also, his celebrated patent

LEGANT MUFF,

OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

HOLIDAYS.

Throughout December, commencing MONDAY, 2d inst., our store will REMAIN OPEN during the evening.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502-504 BROADWAY

—ONLY.—

OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

FANCY FURS,

COMPRISING

FISHER SKIN SABLE TAIL

BLACK FOX, SILVER FOX,

BLUE FOX, WHITE FOX,

BLACK LYNX, BLACK MARTIN,

CHINCHILLA, BLACK MONKEY,

All at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Nos. 502-504 Broadway.

N. B.—OUR BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IS NOW AT NO. 502-504 BROADWAY.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE

—ONLY.—

FURS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ENDLESS VARIETY, all sold at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES by the firm, comprising

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,

CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER,

NATHANIEL E. HAYLOCK.

Late of No. 46 Maiden-lane and No. 38 B'way

NOW UNION-SQUARE ONLY.

SLEIGHS.

A large and elegant assortment of all the desirable styles.

AGENTS FOR THE BEST PORTLAND MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS

for the well-known and justly-celebrated

FAMILY SLEIGHS

made by James Gould & Co., of Albany.

These Sleighs have for years been unrivaled for elegance of Finish, Style, and Durability.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO.,

NO. 558 BROADWAY.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK

lately belonging to the firm of

BISHOP & REIN, NOW DISSOLVED,

Consisting of FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, and a very large stock of CHOICE CORAL SETS and SINGLE PIECES.

The Entire Stock Must be sold before the 11th day of January, 1873, and will be offered at

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES,

generally much under cost of manufacture or importation.

VICTOR BISHOP,

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,

RIGHT HAND SIDE (NORTH HALF) ONLY.

WADE & CUMMING,

Nos. 261 and 263 8th-av., Corner 23d-st., Grand Opera-House.

OVERCOATS

AND

WINTER SUITS

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

LARGE STOCK.--LOW PRICES

Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co.,

No. 652 Broadway,

Have now opened their whole Importation of Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Fans, Opera Glasses, Smelling-Bottles, Leather Belts and Chatelaines, Gilt and Shell Jewelry, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods, selected for the Holidays, and call special attention to their stock of

FINE SWISS WATCHES,

Paris and Geneva Gold Jewelry.

Sole Agents for the

JAMES NARDIN WATCH.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES,

Involving the loss of millions of dollars, occur too often in this country.

We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention.

Send for circulars to WALTON BROS., No. 86 Liberty-st.; TULLY, DAVENPORT & CO., No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

The "Light Running"

"Domestic"

BEST

Sewing-Machine.

A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an Instructor (when desired).

Warerooms, 96 CHAMBERS-ST., N.Y. (temporary), and 296 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the First Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable, and terms as favorable as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,

FIFTH-AVENUE,

CORNER OF 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 96 Duane-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—T. D. STETSON, Esq., will explain the Polytechnic Branch, THIS EVENING, in Hall [illegible] *Portable* [illegible] lamps and [illegible]

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.